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DESPATCHES FROM UNITED STATES CONSULS IN SHANGHAI, 1847-1906

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INTRODUCTORY NOTE

The volume microcopied on this roll has the following backstrip title: "31 / Shanghai / October 8, 1880 / February 26, 1881 / Department / of State." It contains despatches, with enclosures, addressed to the Department of State from United States consular officials at Shanghai, China, between October 8, 1880, and February 26, 1881. The contents are registered on Roll 1 of the microcopy.

The volume is part of a body of records in the National Archives designated as Record Group No. 59, General Records of the Department of State. It is volume 31 of a series generally referred to as Consular Despatches, Shanghai.

31.

Ack Wm Wood

Encl. to Consulate Canton Nov 22/80 Rec'd Mail Dec 16/80.

United States Consulate General

Shanghai October 8th 1880.

Hon. Charles Payson

2d Assistant Secretary of State

Washington D.C.

Sir:—

I have had the honor to receive your dispatch under date the 9th August enclosing copy of Wm. Bound Lincoln's dispatch No 131 relative to the removal of certain papers in the case of the Rev. Dr. A. P. Happer from the archives of the Canton Consulate during the period in which I was in charge. You request me to report to the Department upon the subject.

In reply I can only reiterate what I said to Mr. Lincoln upon

upon his return to Canton that I had not seen the package of papers referred to and I may add that I am positive that it was not in the archives when I assumed charge of the Consulate on the 18th October, if it had been and was placed in the book case pointed out to me by Mr Lincoln I certainly would have seen it.

It may be well for me to mention that, Mr Lincoln did not hand over charge of the Consulate to me at Canton. He left that port for Hongkong on the 16th of October where I first met him. I distinctly remember his telling me on the afternoon of the

17th

17th inst. that I would find everything in order in the Consulate and that the Interpreter would be able to give me any information I required about the business of the office etc. The inventory was handed to me by Mr. Lowder and signed by both of us as per Consular Regulations.

On my arrival at Canton on the morning of the 18th October I found that the Interpreter had gone to Hongkong and the Consulate left to take care of itself. In view of this fact the inference drawn by Mr. Lowder in the concluding paragraph of his despatch may no doubt be a reasonable one.

Shortly

shortly after I assumed charge of the Consulate Dr. Happer called to see me and enquired if Mr. Lincoln had mentioned anything to me about a certain document & I think it was a Rail Road ~~which he had~~ promised to return to him (Dr H) before he left Canton for the United States, but failed to do so. I informed Dr. Happer that Mr. Lincoln had not mentioned the matter to me when I met him in Hongkong. At his request I searched the Archives but could not find the document. I enquired of the Interpreter as to its whereabouts but he could not tell

me

Mr.

Later (I am unable to give the exact date) H. Kapper addressed an official letter to me requesting me to send him a copy of the Nan Kai Magistrates reply to a communication addressed to him by Mr. Consul Lincoln in reference to his (H. Kapper) corresponding with that officer. As I could not find any record of the Magistrates reply in the Consular Record of Correspondence I addressed a despatch to the Magistrate requesting that officer to furnish me with a copy of the said letter. The reply I received from the Magistrate, as far

as

as I can remember I think
was in words to this effect.
"there being no record of this"
"letter in the Archives of"
"the Magistracy I cannot"
"comply with your request"

There is a record of the Correspondence between Dr. Kapper, the Magistrate and myself in the Boundary letter book and I shall be glad if the Department will write to Quebec for copies of it, it will then better understand its true nature.

Trusting that the above explanation will prove satisfactory to the Department

Department

I am, Sir

Your obedient Servant

F. D Church

Mr Wood
Mr Scanlon

No. 92] October 11 – 1880 United States Consulate General at Shanghai,

Mr. Denny Consul General. to the State Department,

Subject:— Transmitting trade report –

ABSTRACT OF CONTENTS.

No. 92

United States Consulate General,

Shanghai, October 11 1880

Hon. Charles Payson

Third Assistant Secretary of State,

Washington, D.C.

Sir,

Herewith I have the honor to transmit my report on the foreign trade of China for the year ending June 30th.

While at first sight it may appear voluminous, yet after an examination by the Department I trust it may be found of sufficient interest to justify the care I have taken in its preparation.

The five copies containing a report of the "Provincial Cases" which

which accompany the report
are intended for distribution,
and I will thank you
to cause to be sent one
copy each to five of the
largest manufacturers
of our cotton goods.

I am, Sir
Your Obedient Servant
O. H. Dring
Consul General

Enclosures
1 Trade Report as above

Trade Report

1 Foreign Relations
2. Imperial Chinese Customs
3 Navigation
4 Commerce. General Trade
5 Exchange

Imports

6. Opium
7 Cotton Goods
8 Fancy Cottons
9 Woollens
10 Metals
11 Oil
12 Lumber
13 Safety Matches
14 Machinery
15 Sundries

Exports

16 Tea
17 Silk
18 Sundries

(Compiled for the Bureau of Statistics, Dec. 1880)

Foreign Relations

Before entering upon the commercial part of this report it may be interesting to point out as briefly as possible the principal events which have marked China's foreign relations during the period under review and which may in a measure account for the depression of some branches of trade during that time. The first question that arrived to irritate China almost beyond control a few months ago was that of the sovereignty over the Loochoo Islands, but if this question is not definitely settled at least an understanding with Japan appears to have been arrived at, which will postpone a further consideration of it until both parties have more leisure. In fact the complications which arose not

not only to have suddenly eclipsed
this, but all other international
difficulties for China is, the
non-ratification of the Livadia
Treaty concluded by the unfortu-
nate Chung Hou, for the restoration
of the Kuldja Territory. The ill-
advised course of the Peking
Government upon this question
has brought the Empire to that
point where a War with Russia
or an internal one seems inevitable
The Government however, never
dreamed that its persecution
and degradation of Chung Hou
would compel Russia in
defence of her national honor
to resent it. Had the counsels
of such statesmen as Li Hung
Chang and Prince of Kung
prevailed, a very different state
of affairs would exist to day in
between these two Governments.
The real cause of the Gamins
extreme measures towards

the

the late Minister is said to be by those best informed upon affairs of State the legitimate successor to the Throne. It is claimed that he is a son of the 5th Prince and a relative of Ching Kow while the acknowledged Young Emperor is a son of the 7th Prince, the leader of the War party. This may account for most if not all of Ching Kows offending.

Early in July last a Brazilian Embassy arrived having for its object the conclusion of a Treaty with China which among other things will permit free immigration of Coolies to that country. That Embassy arrived just at a time when the first fruits of a similar Treaty concluded in 1874 were ripening. For the Spanish Government brings a heavy claim as damages

against

against the Peking Government for illegal interference with and detention of the steamer "Prussia" chartered in the early part of this year for the transportation of coolies to Havana.

To strengthen the arm of the Minister at Peking the Spanish Corvette "Reina Maria de Molina" has just put in an appearance in Chinese waters.

Equally unsatisfactory have been so far the results of the Treaty with Peru in this respect in whose Minister is now endeavouring to settle a claim of the same nature arising from the detention of the steamer "Prussia" which had been chartered by Olyphant & Co to transport coolies to Peru,

this

the failure of which enterprise, hastened the down fall of that hitherto honored house. While thus Brazil, Spain and Peru are pleading in with China for Coolie labor, there appears upon the scene a mission from the United States, asking to be heard upon the evils which are certain to in result to republican in institutions if this kind in of immigration is not at once checked. The contrast is so great that we are reminded that nations like individuals has their opposites, so that what is meat for one is poison for the other.

Germany, after inaugurating a conference between the Foreign Ministers at Peking in order to bring about modifications in the in existing

Existing conditions of Mixed Courts, inland taxation, and official intercourse, - which Conference failed in its objects entered into a new treaty which Excluding the above points provides for making Woosung, - the Entrance to the present harbor of Shanghai, a Treaty port, and the establishment of bonded Wharehouses etc: Another remarkable feature which this Treaty is said to contain, is a clause which puts restrictions on foreigners travelling in the interior of China - (as though there were not Enough already) inasmuch as it stipulates that the routes to be travelled and the places to be visited, shall be more strictly defined in the passports.

To the foregoing political events during the year, may

be added those in which China is only indirectly concerned but which are important as being likely to effect more or less her Foreign Relations: namely the preliminary steps taken by the French for the annexation of Tonquin and also the concerted action on the part of the United States, Russia, France, England and Italy, to persuade the Corean Government to open its iron gates to Foreign Commerce and intercourse.

While it is gratifying to see the perfect first attempts made by Commodore Shufeldt in this direction, yet I fear nothing will be accomplished for the present as the Coreans look upon all foreigners alike and they still have the most bitter recollections of the attempt made some years

years ago by some foreign in-
habitants to desecrate and
rob the graves of their dead
Royalty. ——— " ———

The Customs Establishment,
under the management of the
Inspector General deserves a special
notice in this report and without
going into the origin of the in-
stitution Imperial Customs
I may add that its operations
now extend to all the nineteen
treaty ports of China.

It is divided into two in-
departments the Revenue in-
department and the Marine
department

The first comprises everything in
connection with the collection of
revenue, including a statistical
Bureau and Printing Office which
publishes all statistics of foreign
trade carefully compiled from all
the different treaty ports which are

of

of great value to the commercial world.

The marine department under the superintendence of an Engineer in Chief who controls the approaches to the harbors, builds lighthouses and beacons, lays buoys and works the channels of the rivers etc: etc: but does nothing for the controversy of harbors or improving of bars, — especially the Woodenly bar all of which are left to take care of themselves.

The total staff comprises 456 foreigners of different nationalities of which 46 are americans. The Chinese staff connected with the establishment consists of 1711 members. The following is a list of the staff:—

I Revenue department

A In door staff		americans
Inspector General and Commissioners	28 of which	4
Deputy Commissioners	11	
First Assistants	20	1
Second do	20	2
Third do	11	3

p

			Amoyman
Fourth Assistants	28	of which	1
Unclassed	16		2
	134		13

B- Out door Staff

Tide Surveyors, Assistant Tide Surveyors and Boat officers	35.	4
Chief Examiners, Examiners and Assistant Examiners	65	7
Tide Waiters I^{d}, II^{d}, III^{d} class	114	10
Watchers	20.	2
	234	23

C- Boat Staff

Commanders	3
Officers	5
Engineers	6
Gunners	5
	19

on board the two Revenue Steamers "Kwahsing", "Lingfeng" and "Feihoo"

d- Chinese Staff

for in and out door staff

Clerks, Writers and Shupans	268
Skilled Employés	591

Office servants	436	
Boat staff	161	
	1456	

II Marine Department

a - Engineering

Engineers	3	
Mechanics	4	
Divers	1	
Unclassed	2	
	10	

b - Harbors

Divisional Inspector and Harbormaster	2	of which Aminian 1
Berthing officers	6	
River police	6	1
Signalmen	3	
	15	2

c - Lights

Lightship Master	2	
do Mates	2	
Light keepers	40	2
	44	2

d - Chinese staff

Skilled Employees	205	
Official servants	50	
	255	

Total

Foreigners 456 of which 40 are Americans

Chinese 1711

2.167

The working of the different branches of the Customs has so far given entire satisfaction to all concerned in trade; a custom of great benefit upon commerce as well as upon the revenues of the country.

The total amount of the latter derived from all sources has increased from

$ 12.855.000 in 1870 to

19.617.000 " 1879

The tonnage dues to be paid by vessels entering the Treaty ports which is specially levied for the maintenance of rivers, harbors and lights has increased

from $296.000 in 1870 to

$360 000 " 1879

But as no account of the expenditure of this revenue

is

is published, it is unknown whether any surplus is derived therefrom which could and ought to be appropriated to the improvement of the Bars, especially the Woosung Bar and the controversy of the risers. The cost of collecting the revenue is estimated at about 12%. The revenue obtained through the Foreign Customs is the only income upon which the Chinese Government can count with certainty and the only fund where every cent is accounted for to the Government.

It has therefore given financial standing to the Government and enabled it to obtain foreign loans, against which these Customs revenues are partly hypothecated. It also gives them a fund wherefrom the expenses for the different Embassies abroad can most conveniently be defrayed. And last but not least it has given the means to purchase Gunboats and

and War Materials for the Empire.
The Customs Establishment in
its present organization is no
doubt an enormous boon to the
Chinese Government and bears
in itself the nucleus which
future reforms as the introducing
and working of Railways, Telegraphs,
post and Chines can Easily be
built up. In fact too much
praise cannot be accorded its
financial management.

Navigation

The following condensed statements
compiled from the statistical
publications issued by the Inspector
General of the Imperial Maritime
Customs show:—

1st The movements of the shipping
in

in foreign built vessels according to the different nationalities carried on in the various Treaty ports of China during the last four years 1876 & 1879

2d The carrying trade in foreign built vessels from and to foreign countries and between the Treaty ports of China and its value for the year 1879,

to which there added:—

3d a list of the rates of freights and passage monies charged to and from Shanghai by the different Steamer lines employed in the Coast trade of China

I Shipping

From and to Foreign Countries and between the Italian ports of Shipping

	1876		1877		1878		1879	
Flag.	No	Tons	No	Tons	No	Tons	No	Tons
British	8604	5.181.643	9042	6.497.352	9.973	7.439.373	10.609	8.126.004
Italian	3063	1.404.865	6032	3.474.544	6860	4.377.357	6.932	4383.696
German	1587	661.668	1376	496.908	1983	743457	1.907	721.046
Austrian	3547	2410421	1446	556.112	1018	341.942	931	270632
French	228	170.749	167	163.389	174	160.073	164	154.995
Japan	125	117.134	106	115.263	126	123.887	151	138.208
Spanish	276	72.212	308	53.464	453	74.172	316	46.419
Danish	202	64.610	117	36.733	150	91.726	197	42.407
Siamese	99	44.027	69	32.296	62	23428	78	30.930
Dutch	52	26.471	63	29.247	54	28.617	72	16.658
Swedish Norwegian	114	36.347	54	19.635	53	29.728	39	15.998
Russian	47	35.694	19	5.058	18	6.336	12	10.228
Belgian	—	—	—	—	2	4.544	—	—
Austrian	2	580	—	—	—	—	—	—
Costa Rica	—	—	—	—	2	1.704	—	—
	17.946	10.226.421	18.807	11.983591	20928	13.446.394	21.409	13.927.221

II Carrying trade

from and to foreign countries and between the Treaty Ports of China. 1879.

Flag	Total Tonnage			Total value	
	Foreign & Coasting Inwards & Outwards			Foreign and boat trade	
	Entries and clearances	Total Tonnage	Tonnage employed %	Dollars	%
British	10.609	8.126.004	58.35	379.648.000	59.33
Chinese	6.932	4.353.696	31.26	173.614.000	27.13
German	1907	721.046	5.18	27.119.000	4.24
American	931	270.632	1.94	11.891.000	1.86
French	164	154.995	1.11	26.103.000	4.08
Saham	157	138.208	0.99	9.853.000	1.54
Spanish	316	46.419	0.33	2.025.000	0.32
Danish	197	42.407	0.31	1.441.000	0.22
Dutch	72	16.658	0.12	467.000	0.07
Swedish & Norway	39	15.998	0.12	647.000	0.10
Russian	12	10.228	0.07	6.125.000	0.96
Siamese	78	30.930	0.22	948.000	0.15
Non Treaty	-	-	-	-	-
	21.409	13.927.221	100%	639.881.000	100%

III Rates of Freights and Passages Moneys
on the Coast of China
by Steamers from Shanghai

Destination	Distance in miles	Passage for Europeans on board	Passage for Chinese on board	Rate of Freight per Ton
Chinkiang	156	$ 14	$ 1.	$ 3.
Nanking	201	20	1.75	3.
Wuhu	256	20	2.50	4.
Kiukiang	451	33	5.	5.50
Hankow	602	40	8.	5.50
Ichang	882	80	14.	10.
Chefoo	571	27	8.	5.50
Tientsin	755	40	10.	8.
Newchwang	699	40	10.	8.
Foochow	440	40	8.	4.
Amoy	424	40	8.	4.
Swatow	650	40	8.	4.
Hongkong	828	50	8.	5.50
Canton	909	55	9.	7.
Ningpo	134	10	1.	2.
Nagasaki	459	20	10.	4.
Hiogo	848	38	15.	7.
Yokohama	1190	55	20	8.

The total tonnage of sailing and steamships entered and cleared at the treaty ports of China in 1879 was larger than in any previous year amounting to:

21.409 vessels with 13.927.221 tons
against 20.928 " " 13.446.394 "
in the preceding year, thus showing an increase of 481 vessels with a tonnage of 480.827 tons.

But with the exception of Great Britain whose tonnage has increased by about 700 000 tons all flags of other nations engaged in the carrying trade of China show a decrease, and amongst these, the most noticeable is again our own which, since the transfer of the large fleet of the Shanghai Steam Navigation Company's (1876 and 1877) to the Chinese had already been so considerably reduced, so much so, that our present show of but 271.000 tons, represents only

1.94 %

1.94 % of the total tonnage is employed in these waters.

The English have first of all a two weekly mail service carried only by the steamers of the Peninsula and Oriental Steam Ship Co, which run through from Shanghai to London at a schedule time of 40 days and deliver their mail via Brindisi in 36 days: London or vice versa.

They further employ two more regular lines of steamers, the "Glen" and "Holts" which have made a reputation for themselves, the former carrying this years first teas from Yokohama, Kankow and Foochow to London making thirty together a gross freight of £65.000.

Besides them are irregular steamers chartered in London for outward freight with the object of carrying back a shipment of tea from Shanghai, Kankow

Hankow or Foochow.

In the coast and river trade the English are running two powerful companies, the China Navigation Company limited and the China Coast Steam Navigation Company, which are extending their lines year by year and adding continually to their fleets.

The Chinese tonnage is solely represented by the China Merchants Steam Navigation Company, which company is now extending their operations to Honolulu, and (as I have hinted to the Department) further to San Francisco.

The German flag has a regular line of steamers between Shanghai and Hamburg and a coast line from Shanghai to Hongkong and Canton.

America has to day not a single line coastwise nor

homeward

homeward and is solely represented by sailing vessels flying coasting and in the home trade.

The French flag is represented by the magnificent steamers of the "Messageries Maritimes" carrying on a two weekly mail service between Shanghai and Marseilles with a connecting line from Marseilles to London. This line is in great favor by shippers of silk and nearly all passengers from and to the East travel by these splendid steamships.

Japan by the Mitsu Bishi Steam Navigation Company boats monopolizes the trade between Shanghai and the Japan ports & steamers which formerly were flying the American flag.

The value of the carrying trade as shown in table II

is

is generally in proportion to the tonnage employed by each nationality, Great Britain taking the first place with about 60% of the total value of trade.

To form a correct idea of the extent of shipping employed on the China coast and between the neighbouring states must not alone to consider the 14 million tons which represent the trade, carried on in foreign built vessels, as shown in the above table, but also the immense trade conducted in Chinese built vessels.

This amounts to not less than about 40 million tons, and these vessels are busily employed all the year round in the trade between the thousands of small seaports, the larger treaty ports and the rivering places, not taking into account

the

the amount of tonnage employed in the fishing trade which is also of considerable extent. But no reliable statistics exist whereupon to base a correct estimate of this enormous shipping trade by Chinese built vessels.

Besides we have to add the steamliners, which are trading between Hongkong, the Philipines, Tonquin, Singapore, Saigon, Siam, Java, Japan, Siberia, Canton, Kaiman and Formosa, and of which no statistical figures are at my disposal.

We have further to take into consideration the fact that, between all the above countries and the coast of China the trade is still capable of great Expansion.

Here is a field it seems to me open to our capitalists and our skilled navigators

who

who are so well acquainted with the coast having been navigating it for the last 20 years.

It is most essential for the sound development of our commerce with China to establish a direct line of steamers from Shanghai through the Suez Canal to New York or Boston and on the other hand from the Pacific coast to Shanghai, (with subsidy for mail service. and at rates of freight which could compete with the direct lines to England.

By the line from New York to Shanghai and intermediate ports, also should be established a mail service with Government subsidy - and only such steamers with such speed be employed as could perform the voyage within 42 days

It is principally on account

of

of this absence of direct steam communication with our Eastern States as well as our Pacific slope, that our merchants and our Commerce is placed at such a disadvantage against English, French and Germans who all have their direct steamships connecting with their respective countries, — Enabling them by low rates of freight to ship even bulky and cheap articles of industry to their distant markets.

The carriage from our Eastern states to the Pacific coast and thence by steamer to Japan and China, is too expensive to allow even the shipment of cotton goods by this route; leaving out of the question other less valuable manufactures.

Our metals require lower rates of freight, if they are to compete favorably with the English, French and German products.

Besides

Besides it is necessary for our merchants to be able to supply their demands quickly, according to the wants of the market, and how is this possible if they have only to choose between sailing vessels, using 120 @ 150 days to complete the passage, and the Pacific Rail Road Company and connecting steamers, whose high rates of freight, make them prohibitory and prevent business altogether.

A further aid to the development of our commerce in the East would be the establishment of a telegraph cable across the Pacific via the Sandwich Islands to Japan; at some future time this important enterprise will be an accomplished fact, and it is to be regretted that from present indications it will not be in the near future.

Undoubtedly a great many other articles of our industry would

would and could be directed to this Country, if an Easy and safe Communication within a definite and short time was a certainty and could at any time be availed of.

If a more liberal policy cannot be pursued in the future towards our Shipping interests than in the past we may soon see that the little Shipping we have left, will be swept away from the Oceans and our flag but rarely seen in the ports of the East.

Commerce - General Trade

The total foreign trade of China for the year 1879, as will be seen from the following statement

I. Importation of Foreign Goods and Exportation of Native Produce by Countries.

	1878			1879		
Countries	Import	Export	Total	Import	Export	Total
Gt. Britain	£ 21.680.000	40.035.000	61.715.000	£ 29.484.000	38.882.000	68.366.000
Hongkong	40.035.000	21.720.000	61.755.000	43.279.000	24.784.000	68.063.000
India	30.562.000	420.000	30.982.000	35.782.000	798.000	36.580.000
Singapore Straits, Australia, Africa, New Zealand & Br. Am.	2.096.000	3.936.000	6.032.000	1.801.000	2.618.000	4.419.000
Total Br. Possessions	£ 94.373.000	66.111.000	160.484.000	£ 110.346.000	67.082.000	177.428.000
France & Continent	1198.000	12.270.000	13.468.000	2.550.000	14.620.000	17.170.000
U.S. America	3.261.000	9.536.000	12.797.000	3.683.000	12.002.000	15.685.000
Japan	5.874.000	2.440.000	8.314.000	4.955.000	3.238.000	8.193.000
Russia & Siberia	216.000	4.844.000	5.060.000	402.000	6.109.000	6.511.000
All other Countries	1.392.000	1.595.000	2.987.000	1.261.000	1.248.000	2.509.000
Total £	106.314.000	96.796.000	203.110.000	123.197.000	104.299.000	277.496.000

amounts to £ 227.496.000 against £ 203.110.000 in the preceding year showing the remarkable increase of £ 24.486.000 which being 12 % over the year 1878 must no doubt be considered as satisfactory.

The different Countries participated in the total increase

increase as follows:—

British Dominions with 17 Millions
France and Continent " 4 ds
United States of America " 3 ds

and

Br: dominions Imports 14.000.000. Exports 3,000,000.
France and Continent " 1.500.000 " 1.500.000.
United States of America " 400.000. " 2.600.000.

and by the following table which I have prepared it will be seen

II Principal Foreign Imports

	1878	1879
Opium	$ 48.621.000	$ 54.067.000
Cotton Goods	25.243.000	34.912.000
Woollens	7.076.000	7.384.000
Metals	6.060.000	5.992.000
Raw Cotton	1.407.000	2.263.000
Coal	1.654.000	1.164.000
Ginseng	1.487.000	1.420.000
Timber	1.092.000	786.000
Kerosene oil	568.000	744.000
All other Goods	13.106.000	14.465.000
Total	$ 106.314.000	$ 123.197.000

that

that the articles imported into this country participate in the above increase with $17.000.000 while the share taken by the export of native produce is but $7.500.000; and I have further to point out that the increase in the value of imports, in this year not alone due to the increase of the Opium import, amounting to $6.500.000, but principally to the increase of the importation of Cotton goods amounting to not less than $10.000.000, over and above that of last years. This is a very gratifying aspect and goes to prove the limitless capacity of this Country for the consumption of Cotton manufactures.

There is no doubt that this trade is capable of still further expansion if only this vast Empire with her four hundred millions of people were properly opened to foreign trade and communication by railways established throughout the provinces.

The increase in the import of

Raw

Raw cotton was caused by the partial failure of the cotton crop in the provinces of Kiangsu and amounts to nearly 1.000.000 dollars.

The value of our importation of Kerosene oil has increased considerably which attests the growing popularity of this trade which of course is due to the superior quality manufactured.

The exports, on the other hand show also an increase in value of $7.500.000, which is chiefly due to an increased exportation of the principal staples - Tea and Silk. The export of sugar also shows an increase of about $500.000, and this is a trade which has only during the last five years taken a prominent figure amongst the exports of China, and which is still capable of further development, although the enormous home consumption requires

requires not a small quantity of the total product of the country.

Exchange

The important bearing of Exchange upon the trade generally between countries having a silver and those having a gold standard is well understood by all merchants concerned in business.

China having a silver standard and trading principally with England and America and the Continent, all having a Gold standard, the fluctuations in Exchange naturally have great influence on the import as well as on the export business.

The greatest fluctuation during the last 6 months has been 5%. The rate of Exchange for 4 months sight Documentary Bills touched the lowest point viz. 5/1^{2} on the 4th of March and the highest on the 18th of May being 5/4 3/8^{2}

for

for one Yard of Velvet.

Subjoined are the closing rates of Exchange for 4 months Documentary Bills for every weekly outgoing mail during the last six Months.

1880			1880		
January	8.	5/3½d	April	1	5/2¾d
	15	5/3¼		10	5/2¾
	22	5/4		17	5/3
	29	5/3¾		24	5/3¼
February	5	5/3½	May	1	5/4⅛
	12	5/3¼		11	5/3⅞
	19	5/2⅜		18	5/4⅜
	26	5/1⅞		25	5/4
March	4	5/1	June	1	5/3⅜
	11	5/2		8	5/2½
	18	5/2⅝		15	5/3⅛
	25	5/2¾		22	5/4
				29	5/3⅞

Imports

Opium

Although this article is of no special interest to our merchants generally, yet it is of the greatest importance as a figure in the import trade of China, taking precedent in value of all other imports. In view of this and the further fact that the Chinese officials in some localities of the Empire have been of late waging war upon this demoralizing and ruinous drug, some figures and comments may not be uninteresting.

The import value during the year 1879, reached the enormous sum of $54,067,000 or say 44% of the total foreign import trade to this country. And adding thereto that quantity finding its way into China from Hongkong (through Chinese junks

junks) which amounted to 24.919 Pecals, with a value of $14.360.000, to reach the respectable sum of $68.427.000, for the Import of Foreign Opium against a total of $69.130.000 of all other imports.

The following table taken from the statistics furnished by the Imperial Maritime Customs shows the Enormous increase of the Import for the year 1879 against the preceding ones amounting to not less than 5 Pecals 10.500.

Quantity and value imported in foreign vessels into Chinese ports and passing the Foreign Customs.

year.	Quantity-Pecals-	Value-$
1870	57.850	39.970.000
1871	59.530	43.502.000
1872	60.724	40.927.000
1873	65.303	43.153.000
1874	69.364	42.466.000
1875	62.949	37.694.000
1876	69.851	41.655.000

year.	Quantity-pecul.	Value-$.
1877	70.179	44.983.000
1878	72.424	48.621.000
1879	83.051	54.067.000

Quantity and value landed at Hongkong and imported in Chinese vessels into the country without passing through the Foreign Customs.

year.	Quantity-peculs.	Value-$.
1870	37.195	23.666.000
1871	30.214	20.576.000
1872	25.661	15.474.000
1873	23.079	12.716.000
1874	21.238	11.596.000
1875	21.670	11.182.000
1876	27.134	15.304.000
1877	24.021	12.347.000
1878	22.475	13.305.000
1879	24.919	14.360.000

Opium imported into Shanghai

Year	1876	1877	1878	1879
Peculs	42.215.	45.774.	47.643.	56.246

Export of Prepared Opium
to California

1872.	796 Boxes	value	$ 355.000.
1873.	1.748 "	"	681.000
1874.	359 "	"	155.000
1875.	1.824 "	"	830.000
1876.	1.098 "	"	463.000
1877.	1.163 "	"	502.000
1878.	1.208 "	"	533.000
1879.	1279 "	"	578.000

These figures show at a glance the quantity and value of this drug from which the Government of British India derives the enormous yearly revenue of forty to forty five millions of dollars. It is not my purpose to enter here into a lengthened dissertation about the mischievous and ruinous effects of opium smoking for that is evident; nor do I intend to apologize for the foreign opium trade against which evil years ago the Anglo Oriental Society for the suppression of the opium

Trade

Trade was established in London, and which Society does not leave a stone unturned to have the Indian opium trade abolished, which it asserts is as debasing and damnable as the Slave Trade. But these comments will be more upon the subject in a general way, based upon personal study and observations made during my residence in China.

In the first place I may say that I think it is enormous but almost a universal belief in the mind of the Public that Great Britain is not only responsible for the introduction of opium into China but for its increasing evil results.

Dr. Williams in his "Middle Kingdom" Vol 2 page 382, says "Now (opium) was imported

imported coastwise for series of years, but as the nations of Asiatic and the adjoining regions have used opium for a long period it is not unlikely that it was made known to the Chinese from that quarter.

It is further ascertained that the poppy has been cultivated in the southern provinces of China certainly not later than under the reign of the Emperor Kien Lohong A.D. 1736. Dr. Williams further asserts that opium was brought to China by the Portuguese before the English ever thought of trading with China and that it is out of the question to believe the Portuguese would have brought this drug to China without being assured of a market for it.

The Arabs and Persians traded with China centuries before the Portuguese and the Siamese did

so for time immemorial. Besides her extensive sea trade, China for thousands of years carried on a valuable and important trade across her western borders with India and the states of central Asia, and there is no where any evidence to be found to show that the Chinese ever became to know the use even of Opium through Europeans. It before established in 1736 the Chinese in the western provinces extensively cultivated the Poppy which gradually attended greater dimensions until 1780 when the first prohibition against the Poppy cultivation as well as against the Opium trade by sea, was issued by the Emperor. But notwithstanding these Imperial decrees the cultivation increased and the East India Company who had established an agent

at

at Canton for trading purposes but more particularly in opium was communicated with by the Government in the same year with the object of abolishing the trade in Opium.

In 1809 the foreign merchants at Canton had to give bonds conditioned that they would not deal in this branch of Trade, and from the year 1815 up to 1834, many Edicts couched in the strongest language were issued by the Emperor prohibiting his subjects from engaging either in the traffic or consumption of opium under severe penalties.

In 1830 a Censor memorialized the Throne stating the fact to be that not less than one half the area of the Province of Chekiang was planted with the obnoxious poppy plant, and at the same time

times the cultivation was carried on in the provinces of Kweichow and Yunnan.

During the year 1836 Yunnan alone produced thousands of peculs of Opium, and even at the present time notwithstanding all the Imperial and Provincial proclamations issued, based upon memorials from Censors to the Throne and the severe punishments dealed out against its cultivation etc:- since 1780 the cultivation is not only extensively carried on in all of the Eighteen provinces of China proper but also to a great extent in Southern Mongolia and Manchuria.

Even in the recently re-conquered regions in the far west close to the Russian frontier in the provinces of Tarbagatai and Dzungaria we hear through good authority of extensive poppy plantations

carried

carried on by the Chinese, and
I know of my own knowledge
that it is enthusiastic growth
south of Paoting Fu, the
capital of Chihli Province,
the home of H.E. Li Hung
Chang. In May 1878 at
the request of the Viceroy
I went into the mountains
west of Shun Te Fu for the
purpose of Examining
some silver mines and
all along my journey
after passing Paoting Fu
I saw frequent fields of
poppy, growing [redacted]; again
while travelling through
the mountains on the borders
between the Provinces of
Chihli and Shansi where
production land is found
only in small patches in
valleys and along the banks of mountain streams
the poppy ~~Corn~~ comes in
for a large share of this.
Mr. Hobson a Commissioner
of

of Customs at Kaukow in
1872 mentions the fact that
in the province of Szechuen
alone opium to the extent
of 60.000 peculs was produced
annually and Mr Baber
the British resident at Ching
King conveyed to his Govern-
ment the startling intelligence
gathered from personal
observations that the production
of opium in Szechuen far
exceeded that of the whole
of British India. Not with-
standing the extension
cultivation of the poppy in
China and not withstanding
the fact that even now the
importation of this drug
about equals in value
all other imports and that
China invests in foreign
opium over two thirds of her
valuable crops of tea and
silk annually, the imports
of Indian opium, as shown

above

above is constantly increasing. If the Chinese could only grow upon their own soil as good opium as the Indian is produced, no doubt the latter would soon rapidly decrease; but they cannot and perhaps never will, for Indian opium like Indian teas is much stronger than that grown upon Chinese soil! But this perhaps is one of the strongest arguments against the imported article for the better the drug the more destructive its results. These facts show conclusively that the consumption has enormously increased from which it is argued that the Chinese are destined from their nature and habits to become, ~~if they do not~~ a nation of opium smokers; that their nervous organization is such that it requires a powerful

drug

drug like opium to carry them
to that point when real sorrow
becomes imaginary joys
While there are a few high in
Chinese officials throughout
the Empire who have become
alarmed at the Evils resulting
to the people from this source
and who are combating it
with all their power yet it
does not appear possible to
stop it Either by force or
otherwise, for it is taking
the place of all other in
stimulants, and the highest and the lowest
fall a willing prey to its
seductive influences.
Then again the peasants
in the interior prefer
to grow opium on their
lands which yield them
a gross income of about
$200 per acre against $60.-
only when cereals are cultivated.

This

this is owing in part to a want of proper transportation, as opium being small of bulk comparatively can be sent a long distance, while grain etc: must depend for consumption upon the immediate neighbourhood where grown. Hence a general prohibition and its execution simply is easy work, as has been the case many times lately, in districts north and south where, in consequence of the destruction of the crops ordered by the local magistrate, the people rose to a man and the Government had to and did yield.

Marquis Tseng the Chinese Ambassador to the Court of St. James while interviewing the Anglo Oriental Society upon this subject recently said "that his Government was able and willing

willing to deal effectually with this evil as far as China was concerned as soon as the existing unjust foreign pressure by the British and Indian Governments was removed" However true this may be it is certain that Chinese will make but little progress in the suppression of the opium traffic as long as her people are encouraged in it by foreigners.

But admit the possibility of abolishing the Indian import into China, would it be possible to compel Turkey and Persia to retire also from this trade and especially the latter country which has in recent years increased her export from 4.000 to about 7.500 chests per annum; and would the natural consequence of the cessation of the import of foreign

opium

opium not cause such a
rise in the value of the
native product as to further
largely increase home cultivation?
of course in this case the
enormous sum of 68½
millions of dollars now paid
by China for foreign opium
would then be retained
in the country.
This brings us down to the
proposition that it is the
demand that creates the
supply and that when ever
there is a demand it must
in some way be satisfied.
But even this will hardly
justify England or any other
christian nation in the
part she is taking in this
pernicious trade. She cannot
justify herself on the ground
that these people must have
opium and if she does not
furnish them with it somebody
else

else will. This would be too much like one who ever is heard a plan discussed by which another was to be robbed, and concluded as the poor fellow had to be robbed anyhow he might as well proceed to do it himself. China is not only entitled to, but has a right to expect, the moral support of every civilized nation under the sun in her efforts to suppress this gigantic evil which is so rapidly demoralizing her people, and if England does not wish to be held responsible for at least contributing in something to the degradation and destruction of a whole nation she must surrender her Government monopoly of the Opium product in India, from which China is so largely supplied.

Grey Cotton Goods

This branch of trade as in former years shows in the period under review, viz:- from the 1st July 1879 to the 30th June 1880 a remarkable increase and while the United States has not come up to expectations in this increase for reasons which will be given further on, yet it should not be the least discouraging when we reflect that America possesses the means which will Enable her at no distant day, it is to be hoped, to share Equally with the English in the supply of this commodity, especially as it would seem that the demand is destined to assume boundless proportions.

Yds

Its growth is a healthy one as will be seen from the following figures.

Grey Cottons

		1st July 1878 to 1st July 1879			1st July 1879 to 1st July 1880		
Description	Stock 1st July 1878	Imports 1st July 1878 to 1st July 1879	Stock 1st July 1879	Consumption 1878/79	Imports 1st July 1879 to 1st July 1880	Stock 1st July 1880	Consumption 1st July 1879 to 1st July 1880
Greyshirtings	1.219.574	4.764.955	915.568	5.068.671	5.537.866	977.236	5.476.488
T cloth	888.251	2.216.872	378.546	2.726.477	2.635.610	576.636	2.437.520
Mulls Shirtings	214.580	780.119	129.997	864.702	1.122.916	182.519	1.070.394
Drills English and Dutch	201.460	542.125	114.165	629.420	685.117	201.194	498.088
Drills American	49.862	585.247	245.535	389.574	309.628	134.670	420.593
Jeans English Dutch	95.450	110.840	36.350	169.940	272.386	87.673	221.033
Jeans American	24.180	20.352	6320	38.212	39.040	17.000	28.360
Shirtings English	23.336	27.379	779	49.930	139.298	16.270	123807
Shirtings American	97.244	404.687	74.065	427.766	648.580	147.925	574.720
Total		9.453.476		10.364.692	11.290.471		10.851.000

The whole importation of Plain Cotton Goods amounted to 11.290.411 pieces in 1879/80 against 9.452.476 " " 1878/79 showing an increase of 1.837.935 pieces. The actual consumption to which we have chiefly to look in order to form a correct idea of the purchasing capacity of the country, although it does not show a large increase of American Goods yet it compares well with, and as in fact is somewhat in advance of the figures of the years importations. This small increase is due in part to the unsettled state of affairs alluded to under the head of Foreign Relations and which not only had its influence upon some of our merchants in sending forward their orders but produced an uneasiness in the manufacturing minds

at

at home. Our goods being a heavier and better class of fabrics are almost exclusively consumed in the colder climates or in the Extreme northern parts of the Empire, Mongolia, Manchuria etc: As instance last year in Shantung, Tientsin, Newchwang, and Chefoo demanded 533.149 pieces while all other ports took only 66.750 pieces. Of Silks the above named ports took 387.543 pieces while the other ports took only 95.638. Anything therefore, which interferes with the peace and prosperity of the Northern portions of the Empire touches this trade in a most vital point. Thus the recent terrible famine which scattered desolation and death throughout Shansi and adjoining Provinces

Provinces, prejudiced this interest very materially, hence as its horrible effects disappear the trade increases. The frequent rumors of war between Russia and China last Spring had the effect at one period of almost stopping it, as will be seen from the following comparative statement of shipments

	Hastings		Tills	
	1879	1880	1879	1880
January	2.756	3.876	1.455	9.318
February	46.715	2.780	35.528	1.740
March	66.241	25.086	65.405	9.290
April	68.855	34.725	32.635	12.785
May	64.793	73.137	22.892	13.049
June	71.290.	119.927	63.690	41.611

From the foregoing table it will be seen that the trade is increasing as the chances for a war now brought by the Nations to decrease, it that in the month of June of this year, we had a shipment of 119.927 pieces against 71.290. for the

the same months last year. The increase however in Drills for June 1880 was not so great being only 41.611 pieces against 65.690 last Gt for the six months Ending June 30 the shipments are in favor of last year being 320.149 pieces Shirtings for 1879 against 209.531 for the present year, Drills being 211.605 last against 87.793 this. This falling off was influenced also to some extent, no doubt by the advance in the cost of goods in the producing markets. Prices for some of the standard goods advanced in New York to 8 3/4 cents per yard Equal to Facts 3.20 @ 3.25 per piece here, while such goods are now selling in this market for Facts 2.85 per piece showing a loss of no less than 40 Cents per piece which in addition to

to

to the causes already named has
aided in curtailing shipments
from the United States. These
shipments for the last six months
of this year gave only 8.303 bales
against 45.751 bales for the
same period last
If peace is restored, I have
every reason to believe that
this trade which will represent
this year about $25.000.000, will
be still greater next season as
the crops throughout China have
been abundant and in no
part of the Empire better than
in Kiang, if not all of the
recent famine districts. The
growth of this, as well as all
other imports, must largely
depend upon the prosperity
of the people.

Light Goods

I have less to report the
remarks made in previous
reports, that about all of the
Lancashire

Lancashire productions brought to this market are more or less light (weighted with China clay) and do not pretend to contain that weight of cotton fibre which their denomination might lead one to suppose. On this subject there appears to be two opinions radically different:- First, it is claimed that this is a fraud upon the market, which, when once understood by the Chinese, will drive the adulterated goods from it. In support of this view of the case, our manufacturers have been advised repeatedly to set their faces against lying and adhere to the production of honest goods as being the surest way of completing successfully for this trade, as they can make a superior quality of goods at less cost than the English, while they

they cannot compete with them in the manufacture of the adulterated article. "

On the contrary, it is claimed that so long as in the sizing process such combinations only are used as do not bring about a deterioration of the cloth, that there is no deception whatever, and that the supply of this class of goods is based entirely upon an honest demand for them with a full knowledge on the part of both dealer and consumer, that they are sized, as no one understands the sizing process better than the Chinese do. In view of this and the further fact that the demand for this class of goods is far greater than for those free from adulteration. it is argued, that there is here a legitimate

market

market for cheap or inferior goods just as they is for the finer and heavier American fabrics. The Chinese dealers are always certain of an extensive sale of such low priced goods for they are within reach of the poorer classes, while the demand for the better and more expensive cloth is limited to those in better circumstances. In this connection I desire to refer to the case of T. Provand versus Langton & Riley tried at Westminister Hall in the Court of the Exchequer before Lord Chief Justice Baron Kelly and a special jury The Plaintiff, Provand, is in the China Trade with agents at Shanghai, an office in London and one also at Manchester, in October 1875

he

he was buying 8¼ lb grey shirtings from John Rigg & Co, but desiring more than this company could supply, took the balance from the looms of the defendants, which turned out to be so heavily sized as to render them unmerchantable. Upon the suit, the Plaintiff recovering the full sum of damages claimed in his complaint. The trial lasted about ten days, the report of which covers 260 pages closely written in pamphlet-form, and very interesting. I will transmit herewith five copies of this report which are in readiness for distribution. Every manufacturer in fact should read it carefully, for the law governing such cases is not only clearly defined, but the question of sizing is examined and discussed from

from a scientific standpoint.
I may mention that among
eminent Council who participated
in the trial of this important
cause was Judah. P. Benjamin
Esq: whose brilliant abilities
once graced the American bar. +

Proceeding now to the different
classes of plain Cottons I have
to mention:
Grey Shirtings as the most important.

The consumption of this staple
has been 5.476.000 pieces against
5.069.000 pieces in the following
year. Of this quantity Trinkin
and Bankok draw the largest
share viz:- each port about one
and a half million of pieces —
Japan requires about 500.000
pieces, and the remainder
is distributed over the remaining
ports. This fabric is made
in different qualities of which
this is called 8/4 7/4 and 6/4
goods are those most in demand.

The

The heavier kinds of 9/4 and 10/4 which are very little sized and of good quality, are of course, not consumed in such large quantities. Our so called "Continentals" (imported here under the denomination of Shirtings) compete very favorably with the above Medium Shirtings and find more and more favor with the Chinese. Their selling prices ranges between Tails 2.50 and Tails 2.90 and the demand during the End of May and June was so great that within ~~within~~ 3 weeks about 35.000 pieces at Tails 2.75 @ 2.80 per piece were sold for immediate shipment to the consuming districts.

This branch of our trade promises well for a further development, and it is not likely we shall lose the hold we have so far obtained on the market. First an important

importance comes.

I Cloth, a cloth 24 yards in length and varying in width from 32 to 36 inches per piece. This texture is an imitation of the lowest class of home made cloth, and therefore has to compete with the same class here. Hankow and Tientsin again receive about 500.000 pieces each annually, Chefoo and Newchwang about 150/200.000 pieces and the rest is distributed over the remaining places.

From Swatow we have so far not made any attempt to obtain a share in the yearly consumption of 2.500.000 pieces of this class of cottons, and of course it is for our manufacturers to decide whether they intend to compete for a trade, which naturally can only be done by turning out such cloth as is required.

White Shirtings

White Shirtings

The consumption of this article has increased from 865.000 pieces in the preceding year to 1.070.000 pieces this. Attempts have repeatedly been made from America to establish a regular trade in this class of goods, but so far as I can learn, these have virtually failed. The chief reason is said to be, that nearly all White shirtings destined for these markets are very heavily sized, a process with which our manufacturers are yet to become familiar.

Drills. American

Although the import has fallen from 585.000 in 1878/79 to only 310.000 in 1879 & 1880, the consumption has nevertheless increased from 390.000 to 421.000 pieces, while the English fabric shows a decrease of 130.000 pieces.

These

These figures speak for themselves and prove that this branch of the trade is well established, and showing a gradual and steady development. The English fabric is about Tails 1.00 less in value being worth only Tails 1.80 for a piece of 40 yards long and 30 inches wide.

American Sheetings.

A heavy cloth, well adapted for the special requirements of the Chinese, and in which our trade shows a progress which should be considered satisfactory.

The consumption has increased by 147.000 pieces amounting to a total of 575.000 pieces against 428.000 pieces in the preceding year. Rates had an advancing tendency till they reached Tails 3.15 when they gradually receded to Tails 2.85 in June, at which price very extensive sales amounting to 119.927 pieces

in

in that month was effected as before stated.

The English fabric makes a poor shoot in comparison with ours, as far as this particular description of cotton goods is concerned. Nevertheless its consumption has also increased from 50.000 pieces to 124.000 thus showing that there is also an increased demand for these fabrics although heavily sized as they are. The difference in price is about 0.75 i.e. Tails 2.95 against Tails 2.20. Jeans is the last in number of this class of goods wherein we are trying to compete with the English cloth, but evidently with but little success. Our Jeans are clearly too Expensive for the requirements of the Chinese, and for the special use for which this cloth is wanted they prefer the cheaper English

English manufacture.

The <u>Cotton Mill</u> at Shanghai referred to in my report from Tientsin is no nearer an established fact than it was then.

The scheme was promoted by a Taotai, Peng. Who obtained the special permission for this undertaking from the Viceroy Li Hung Chang. Another Ex Taotai Lai joined the undertaking and furnished a capital of Taels 20.000 to start with. The promoters then tried to float a public company, but as the management of the concern was to be wholly under Chinese they were unable to get any subscribers as the Chinese have a general mistrust of the undertaking.

Meanwhile they had already acquired title to a suitable piece of ground on the Hwang poo river on the American Concession and the building of a large establishment appeared at the time (2 years ago)

to

to be taken in hand with vigour.
The likewise concluded a contract
with an English firm for the
machinery amounting to Rds
250.000. At present the matter
is at a standstill. The machinery
although ordered, has not arrived
on account of want of funds,
as it was stipulated that it should
be paid by instalments till the
ordered machinery was paid for.
The building operations of course
have been suspended and the
foundations which can now
be seen above ground are fast
going to ruins. Whether the
establishment of a Cotton mill
in this country would ever be a
paying concern, is very ~~~
questionable as I have hinted for
remarked, for the Cotton grown
here is only suitable for very heavy
coarse goods and very Expensive,
costing on the spot 50 % more
than the American Cotton ever

after

after being put on the Liverpool market.
Under these and minor circumstances the establishment of Cotton mills in China would most seriously alarm our manufacturers.

Before closing my remarks upon this the most important branch of our import trade, I desire to again refer to what I consider by far the most serious oppression put upon it by the Chinese in the shape of Likin and other illegal taxes while on the road to the different markets in the interior. On account of the numerous tax barriers which these goods have to pass, the taxes become so great before they reach their destination that it amounts to almost a practical prohibition of trade with some portions of the interior. It would be infinitely better for all imports, if by doubling the import

import duty at the port of entry the goods could then be freed from taxation for ever thereafter. This would also double the Imperial revenue from this source as every cent collected by the Maritime Customs is returned to the Government. In such a case the lucrative Taotaiships at the different treaty ports could be dispensed with and the army of lesser officials which dines and fats in part upon the illegal exactions upon this trade would be compelled to draw its support from other sources, such a change it seems to me would do more to encourage the growth of foreign trade throughout the Empire than anything else, besides being most desirable to the Chinese Government.

Fancy Cottons

The manufactures enumerated in the following table are known here under the above denomination and their importations during the last three years have been as follows:—

		1877	1878	1879
Chintzes & Furniture Prints		154.107	129.487	202.193
Printed Twills	"	....	....	104.376
Turkey Reds	"	104.106	193.415	267.895
Velvets	"	63.572	75.913	35.591
Velvetines	"	14.389	21.349	18.963
Lawns & Muslins	"	31.427	82.553	143.384
Handkerchiefs	Doz:	554.177	174.826	311.264
Dyed Shirtings	Pieces	21.302	37.226	28.248
Brocades & Spotted Shirtings, White	"	5.090	68.749	60.184
Do dyed	"	41.804		
Dyed Brocades	"	19.295	15.718	6.390
Cotton Lastings	"	.....	.....	60.385

From this figures it is easily conceivable how important this special trade has grown and particularly what rapid strides

towns

some of the articles have made in 18/9 when compared with the preceding years. Two discriptions, viz:- Printed Twills and Cotton Sastings have reached even such importance as to merit separate classifications and will hereafter keep a prominent figure in the import of these class of goods.

The trade in these is generally a very remunerative one and a large proportion of it yearly is made on indents thus securing a certain profit to the merchant.

Most of these manufactures are imitation patterns of such goods as well as of Chinese printed cotton goods. They are well executed and adapted to the peculiar Chinese taste, and new designs executed here are regularly sent home to the Manufacturer to be adopted for fresh shipments. Many attempts

attempts to introduce patterns of European taste and colour have utterly failed and resulted mainly in a total loss to the enterprising importer.

Manchester and Glasgow exclusively so far almost monopolize this remunerative trade, as their manufactures have succeeded through untiring study to suit the particular taste and wants of the Chinese in that direction. The rapidly increasing consumption secures them a certain market, and is a most failing source of profit.

Whether this is a field for our manufactures to enter upon and to compete successfully, is a question they have to decide for themselves; but they have shown such wonderful success in other directions that, in my opinion, it is only necessary to direct their attention to it and to show them that

this

This communication leads us open to this restless Enterprise.

Woollens

The following is a statement giving the importation of Woollens fabrikes during the two consecutive years ending respectively the 30th June 1879 and the 30th June 1880.

		1879/80	1878/79
Broad cloth	Pieces	55.959	21.466
Spanish Stripes	"	47.092	43.796
Camlets	"	126.464	86.087
Long Ells	"	118.862	91.068
Lastings	"	86.133	53.750
Crape Lastings	"	15.977	8.123
Plain Lustres	"	29.507	24.233
Figured Orleans	"	211.571	149.138
Blankets	Pairs	7.078	12.053
Flannels	Pieces	6.256	3.277

It has often been remarked that foreign Woollen goods in China are just such a luxury as silks in Europe, and a todas conclusions could therefore be drawn as to the wealth of the country or

Provinces

Provinces, according to the quantity consumed.

As a proof of the correctness of this statement may serve the fact, that Hankow, notwithstanding its climate being to much a warmer than Nwochwang and Tientsin, consums nearly three times the quantity of both these latter ports together, the proportion being

Hankow 250000 pieces, Tientsin 62000 pieces
Nwochwang 26000 pieces.

Hankow it must be remembered is the distributing receiving port for the productive and fertile provinces of Hupeh and Honan with their rich districts of Tea plantations, as well as for the provinces of Szechuen - "the Garden of China".

The trade, generally speaking, is said to have been not very remunerative. The principal part of the imports of Woollens is sold by regular Public auctions without

without issue. This mode of selling has of late years taken large proportions and as it secures a prompt sale at full market rates with quick returns, it finds great favor with some of the Import Merchants who also dispose of a large quantity of Cotton goods in the same way.

The import of broad and medium cloths is drawn entirely from Germany Most in the Provinces of Oberschlesien and Brandenburg (Prussia) — manufactories are carried on especially for this trade which is consequently brought to some perfection as to the requirements of the Chinese.

This branch of the business is said to have been very profitable during the last six months under review, but the imports have been so very heavy of late that a reaction is certain to take place ere long. Nearly all

other

other descriptions of these fabrics are received from Bradford and Leeds in England, where in the surrounding districts the woollen mills have for years manufactured specially for the requirements of the Chinese trade.

In former years this trade has rewarded the manufacturer and merchants with great profits, but in late years severe losses have been frequently sustained.

The coming season does not appear to make an exception, as the consumption is likely to decrease, on account of the low ratio for silk piece goods, now ruling, in consequence of the exceptionally large crop of silk expected for this season.

From our country, the finer class of Blankets are imported, but for the general consumption these are too expensive and consequently the demand is but a limited one. There

is

is a demand in this market for a cheap quality of Blankets which our manufacturers should be able to supply with satisfaction to themselves as well as to the consumers.

I have also noticed an importation of 800 pieces of flannels, which shows that our manufacturers feel already to some extent the wants of foreign markets for their overproduction.

But before concluding I must mention that the mere fact of sending out Woollen goods will not reckon the customers of these markets; that it is necessary to manufacture them according to the wants and requirements of the Chinese.

These people do not require and purchase fabrics which are saleable and wanted for other countries; Quality, width, finish, Color, pattern, - in fact everything is different from

the

the requirements of other
people, just as their clothing,
habits and style of living are
different.

The Woollen manufactory in
Kan Chau Fu (Province of
Kansuh) is now an established
fact. The machinery and
materials were ordered by
the Agent of Ho Hung Tang
in Shanghai through de
Grotian firm. The due
time the order was filled
and with the machinery,
came out from Germany
an Architect, Engineer and
about 20 more or less, skilled
Employés. The whole Expedition
was despatched via Hankow
and thence "Overland" to their
destination; Everything on
the way being prepared for
their safe conveyance and
after six months time the
last piece of the heavy machinery,
weighing about four tons, is
arrived

arrived and it was reported that the Establishment would be in working order by the beginning of this year... Later reports to hand say, that the wool at the disposal of the mill is not suitable for the cloth to be made and that consequently some difficulty and delay had been Experienced in Effecting a change of some of the machinery necessary to obviate this difficulty

— Metals —

Herewith I submit a list of the principal description of Metals imported in Shanghai during the three years ending respectively 30th June 1878, 1879 and 1880, viz:—

		1877/78	1878/79	1879/80
Lead	Peuls	132.891	132.553	93.134
Quicksilver	"	....	2.030	2.607
Nailrod, Barsiron	"	304.313	363.895	400.628
Old iron, as boiler plates, horseshoes etc.	"	....	....	233.764
Pigiron	"	....	....	63.847
Wire	"	....	....	21.675
Manufactured iron as chain, plates, chains etc.	"	....	....	32.982

Chief of all the articles under this heading is Lead used for the lining of Tea chests. The yearly quantity required by China for this purpose is about 28.000 tons, Bombay, Foochow and Shanghai being the distributing centres for the different Tea districts.

The above figures show a falling off in the import of the last season,

Which

which was caused by the very low prices ruling for this article in 1879.

The buying of 1880 showed a revival in this branch of the business and extensive transactions at very remunerative prices took place and lasted for some time.

Here again we are at a great disadvantage with other nations, who are able by a direct cable to enquire by telegraph the lay down cost of this metal, sell to arrive before shipment by steamer, at a profitable price and deliver the goods within 50 days from the day of signing the contract. And this, as well as the high rates of freight are the chief reasons why our imports of lead into this country, which showed to well in 1878 has fallen off entirely.

The LB mark (Locke and Blackett, London) is most in favor, but lately the fine product of the "Societe Metallurgique" has made great progress in the introduction of their lead

Which,

which, of a total of 40.000. peculs during the 6 months of 1880, alone amounted to 8.000. peculs.

The largest demand exists in the months of October, November and December when the Chinese tea dealers after having sold their teas, return home and take with them a sufficient quantity of lead to prepare it during the winter for the packing of the next season.

The import of Quicksilver is of very little importance, the supply being entirely drawn from Hongkong where large quantities are consumed by different Chinese manufacturers of Vermilion, looking glasses etc: etc:.

Nail rod & Bar Iron is a large staple, and it is wonderful how within the last ten years the Belgian furnaces have conquered these distant markets; through their untiring and keen competition they have to day the gratifying result of supplying three quarters

of

of the requirements of the Chinese.

The trade is said to have been a profitable one throughout the season, most of the sales having been made to arrive, and a great many firm orders were given throughout the year by the Chinese dealers, to be executed by cable in the home market.

Old Iron. Old boiler plates, horseshoes, chains, nails etc: etc: have lately been imported to a very large extent and always find a ready market at paying prices, as the consumption of this cheap priced Iron seems to be boundless.

This is well worth the consideration of our merchants at home interested in these articles, and to show them, that here is such a large consumption of which they can avail themselves if it shows them a profitable outturn.

Of the manufactured Iron, as

Chains

Chains, nails, etc: etc: in ought to have a good share of the importation, but so far, with the Exception of nails, very little has been drawn from our country, in England being the chief supplier of these goods!

Kerosene Oil

Notwithstanding the importation of this very important commodity has decreased during the year under review, from

6.614.420 gallons in 1878/79
to only 3.016.386 " " 1879/80

as per return from the annexed table, that the consumption, the real norm to go upon in judging the trade in any particular article, has virtually increased, as it shows:-

4.014.910 gallons
against 3.621.420 " the
preceding year.

The Government stock on hand on the 30th June 1879, nearly 4.000.000 gallons, and the low prices ruling for this article, naturally discouraged shipments. The importation during the last six months has come fully up to the demand and even on the 1st July 1880 we had an increased stock of nearly 3.000000 gallons

of

of this oil on hand.
Such a stock is too large for a profitable business in this article. But as our importers are dependent upon their supplies by sailing vessels only, the time of arrival of which cannot be depended upon, with any degree of certainty, they are unable to control the supply according to the existing demand.
In consequence of the above circumstances, the business has not been a profitable one, and prices for 10 gallon boxes have ranged as low as Taels 1.24 in May last, but have since recovered to Taels 1.35 - the prices ruling at the End of June.
How depressed this article is at present (End of July) may be gathered from the fact that, although the laid down cost of a box of oil is said to be Taels 1.60 the highest offer

offer made to arrive for such cargo is but Taels 1.40 —

As soon as stocks shall have been reduced to a normal figure, there is no doubt that this trade will again be a remunerative one. It is further to be considered that the Japan market is so overstocked with Russian oil by direct shipments to Yokohama, Kobi and even Nagasaki, that this hitherto not small outlet for this oil from Shanghai is entirely closed and the cargo on the way and on the spot has consequently to be consumed in this Country.

"Drops" brand still takes the most prominent place in the Shanghai market, but lately "Pratts and diamond" brands have been introduced and have found favor and a ready sale at somewhat lower rates, than those ruling for Drops.

1877. July 1st Stock on hand Gallons 450 000

Import

1877. July 1st @ 31st Dumber 563.460

1878. Jany 1st @ 30 June 2.886.650 3.450.110

3.900.110

Less stock June 30. 1878 950.000

1877 @ 1878 Consumption 2.950.110

1878. July 1st Stock on hand Gallons, 950.000

Import

1878 July 1st @ 31st Dumber 2.886.650

1879 Jany 1st @ 30 June 3.727.770 6.614.420

7.564.420

Less stock June 30th 1879 3.943.000

1878 @ 1879, Consumption 3.621.420

1879. July 1st Stock on hand, Gallons 3.943.000

Import

1879. July 1st @ 31st Dumber. 1.054.670

1880. Jany 1st @ 30th June 1.961.710 3.016.380

6.959.380

Less stock June 30th 1880 2.944.470

1879 @ 1880. Consumption 4.014.910

Oregon Lumber

The trade in pine lumber from the west coast of America is very important, in view of the probable demand and her capabilities for shipping it.

In 1877 2.000.000 superficial feet
" 1878 8.500.000 " "

were imported, While during the last eighteen months there has been almost a total absence of arrivals.

Most of this lumber is shipped from Puget Sound and Portland Oregon. It would seem that the Oregon and Washington Mills, having the advantage of the San Francisco market do not look abroad so much for a market as they should consistent with their interests. Such a policy for the present may be quite reasonable but nevertheless the China market ought never to be Entirely neglected. In no distant day it will be seen that those who have been

constantly

constantly in the market will reap the benefit which is bound to accrue from it sooner or later to the exclusion of those who have remained out of it.
For this reason I think it of the greatest importance that the lumber merchants of Oregon and Washington, representing as they do a country which can boast of the finest lumber forests the world ever produced, should not longer neglect a market which might be made to draw very largely upon their inexhaustible supply.
Timber - and particularly soft timber is getting scarcer every year. For centuries the forests of China have been drawn upon regardless of preservation; and, with the exception of the provinces in the remote west, some two thousand miles inland, and some of the southern provinces, the timber districts of this country

may

may be said to be entirely exhausted. Some good timber is also still to be found in northern Manchuria and in the confines of Corea, but the means of communication are so defective, that before it reaches a port of shipping and the central markets the cost becomes almost prohibitory.

In late years Japan has been furnishing large quantities of inferior soft wood which has always been eagerly taken up at prices which must be remunerative to the sellers.

But Japan has, for the last 15 years, also been carrying on the cutting down of timber in a most reckless manner, without replanting. It is only quite lately that the authorities have justly taken alarm. Thus again the timber is short, furnishing but a small amount of timber to the loss and frequently

frequently full of knots at that.

In may therefore reasonably expect a check in the export of Japan and corresponding higher prices.

Next to the Russian sea provinces and Amour Country, where the export of timber is prohibited by the Government, Oregon and Washington Territory on the Pacific coast will be China's nearest and best source of supply for soft lumber.

This branch of trade only requires being studied a little to make it a very large and paying one; it has an almost inexhaustable field in the supply of furniture which might be sent out in pieces, in a rough state, left to be put together by the Chinese on this side.

The ordinary use of the lumber hitherto shipped from this section of the United States is for planking

ships

ships and junks, for roofs and
floors of foreign houses etc:
Long lengths are always sought,
as the Chinese had much
rather have one long plank
than two short ones, even if it
has to be cut the next minute
after it is purchased. The
average price of lumber at
this port is about ($36.00) thirty
six Mexican dollars, and the
import duty about $1.00 per
one thousand superficial feet.
I am informed by an american
citizen who is in the trade that
three or four small cargoes of Oregon
~~wood~~ wood each year can always
sure to find a ready market.
The same can be said of the
Pumkin pine brought to
San Francisco by the Flume
company and from there to this
market where it always found
a ready sale. Ships loading
for this port should use
shingle and laths for small

stowage

stowage also for wood which is the stowage generally taken by the Capitalists in the Islands because it finds a ready & market here.

Cargoes of from four to six hundred thousand feet are greatly preferred to very large cargoes, and they fetch generally fuller prices. The reason of this is that a small cargo is more easily financed for by the purchasers and that detention and the expense of lightering at the Wooding Bar are avoided.

The most unfavorable time of the year for cargoes to arrive is during the months of January and February, the time of the Chinese New Year, when the native merchants are invariably wholly absorbed in the settlement of the old years accounts. Money is then generally very tight and new transactions are not

not gon into until about
the middle of March.
All superior lumber coming
to this market should be
fairly clean and sawn full
thickness, this lumber bring
little required except for
flooring as all the covering
consisting of 1 @ 1½ inch
board am imported from Japan.
Cargoes should be about
equally divided, half plank
and the other half timber.
The timber and wood
imported into Shanghai during
the year 1879 are as follows:-

Poles	Pcs	148.606	Taels 94.000
Beams	"	6.425	" 45.000
Planks, hardwood	"	43.958	" 135.000
" softwood.	Sup: Ft:	10.346.648	" 524.000
Teak, Ebony and other fancy wood for cabinet makers etc:			" 190.000
Total Value			$ 988.000

Safety Matches

It is only ten years ago that the first were imported into this country. The only kind previously known were the French and Austrian made phosphorus matches, which though they have gradually been driven out of the field by the safety matches are still liked in the northern market, as they can be hawked about the streets, without box, in small bundles of 6 to 12 matches.

This article takes wonderfully well with the Chinese as may be seen by the steady increase in the importation - viz:.

	at all Treaty ports in 1876	1877	1878	1879
Gross (of 12 doz: small boxes)	460.000.	560.000.	930.000.	1.027.000.

These quantities represent a value of

$ 230.000. $ 280.000. $ 465.000. $ 513.500

respectively. Shanghai alone showed

	in 1876	1877	1878	1879
Gross (of 12 doz: small boxes)	342.000.	365.000.	632.000.	773.000

and

and during the first 6 months of 1880
434,128 Gross. Of this Quantity,
Japan, who inaugurated this
industry only a few years ago,
has supplied 165,620 gross, the
remainder being wholly of
Swedish and English Manufacture.
There can be little doubt but that
the consumption of matches in
China is as yet only in its
infancy and that the trade
will become a very important
one.
Now this is a branch of
industry especially well adapted
for a timber growing country,
labor saving machinery playing
a prominent part in it; it
requires little skill and a
comparatively small outlay
of Capital

Machinery etc.

This is a subject which has been committed upon over and over again, but it is only by constantly bringing it before the mind of the public, and by reiterated suggestions, that we can hope to promote American enterprise in this country.

The Chinese are naturally very slow in accepting foreign innovations of any kind, but they sooner or later come to see the utility of these things, if properly represented to them and their old prejudices then easily give way to more practical views.

As they have taken to steamships, arsenals, woollen factories, dredgers, foreign armament and, - as the Viceroy Li at Tientsin to Telegraphs, so they will in time, by the combined force of reason and circumstances, take to other foreign inventions. Their pleading ignorance of handling machinery

is

is only too valid for there is hardly a piece of machinery driven by steam, that has not, until lately, required the superintendence of some foreigner. Where they have tried to dispense with the latter it has generally been at the cost of the machinery. However the ranks of practical native mechanics, - in our acceptance of the word - are daily increased by pupils from the arsenals and workmen from foreign establishments.

As I have already reported to the department, there is now, and has been for some time past, a flour mill at Tientsin, worked by steam, and it is said to give great satisfaction to the inhabitants.

The Woollen factory at Lan Chow Fu, for making army cloth

cloth, has already been referred to in another part of this report.

Mining with foreign machinery is vigorously carried on ~~in~~ to the North of Tientsin - in the Kai Ping coal mines, and a great deal of heavy and expensive machinery is now being set up.

Steam Dredgers were already introduced at Shanghai and Tientsin a few years ago, but lately some brought out from Germany, have been purchased by the Tsung Tang for the deepening of the upper Kwei River, in the province of Kansuh, some twelve hundred miles inland.

At Shanghai we have a safety-matches manufacturing establishment and sulphuric acid works, turning out excellent articles, both are owned by an English gentleman but the Chinese stock

Hence

them on board as soon as they found out how everything worked. Another English firm has established at this port an extensive tannery on the most modern system. The hides are procurable in large quantities in this County. The capital invested is said to be about £24,000-; and the concern is proving a great success, financially and otherwise; so much so that Chinese are anxious to invest capital in it, and it is thought intended to hand it over to a public company, the shareholders of which will mostly be Chinese.

I would here draw attention to the Shanghai Polytechnical Institution, which stands under the patronage of His Excellency the Viceroy Li, and is managed by a joint committee composed of some Mandarins of rank and

and some foreign gentlemen residents of Shanghai. No provisions have thus far been made for the teaching of young chinds, but the matter is seriously contimplated. At present the spacious building expressly erected for it, serves as a kind of permanent exhibition of productions of foreign industry, of models of machinery etc: etc: —

Through the influence of His Excellency the Belgian Minister, some valuable Exhibits were sent out from Belgium; England and other countries being likewise represented. It is very desirable that our Mechanics, who occupy such a prominent position, as inventors, in the World, should contribute some models of machinery but adapted for this Country, such as Dredgers, Wind Mills and

and pumps for irrigation, mining, machining etc: all of which would not only bring new life ~~to with~~ the institutions, but would also eventually further american influence and interest in this country.

Sundry Imports

As some articles under this catigory have of late years taken a prominent place in the import trade of Shanghai, I have prepared a list showing as follows their quantity and value.

	Year 1879.		Half Year 1880 to 30th June
	Quantity	Value	Quantity
Needles	Mille 651.561	£ 157.000	Mille 508.686
Soap	boxes 73.256	74.450	boxes 60.822
Window glass	" 16.552	45.400	" 24.000
Artificial eyes and colors	pkgs 6.541	451.000	pkgs 5.186
Brass buttons	gross 141.937	103.000	gross 70.700
Candles	boxes 23.645	68.600	boxes 17.851
Clocks	pieces 30.496	85.500	pieces 22.574
Watches	" 10.196	73.500	" 6.707
Lamp burners	" 643.293	52.200	" 356.758

Needles are imported Exclusively from Germany where large factories in Westphalia are especially working for this trade. The English cannot compete with the Germans; they have been driven Entirely out of the market.

Soap. This is imported nearly all from Liverpool and is known here under the name of Liverpool soap. It is packed in boxes of 28 pounds net and sells at about one dollar per

per box.

Window Glass - comes Entirely from Belgium and all efforts of other Countries to compete with their cheap productions has failed. There is still an enormous field open in China for the development of this trade.

Aniline dyes. The sale of these dyes has lately taken very Great proportions, and here again Germany supplies by far the largest quantities. Only three colors are imported. Magenta, blue, and green. Great care is taken in packing and labeling the little tins and bottles in which they have to be retailed by the Chinese, and which must be accordingly prepared and shipped from here. This trade is said to be very remunerative.

Brass Buttons manufactured in Westphalia are entirely imported

imported from Germany. Any other kind of buttons can unsaleable in this market.

Candles. This trade year by year is gradually taking greater proportions and the United States should certainly be able to obtain a share in it.

Clocks. Although for some time we have had a small trade in american clocks in china yet the market has always been a losing one for the reason that no one has made this branch of trade a specialty. About six months ago the American Clock Company through their energetic Agent, James R. Morse of Yokohama, Japan, established an Agency in Shanghai, with a view to ascertaining and supplying the demands of this market, which, as I indicated in my despatch No 31 to the Department is destined in the near future

to

to be very large. During the last six months there have been imported from the United States 22.574 clocks.

Watches. Although our watches have found a ready sale in many countries, and we almost have the monopoly in Australia, it appears that so far we have had no success in China. Switzerland supplies nearly the total requirements of China, and as these watches have to be made according to a special design and pattern it is necessary to make the watches like the clocks for this leads a speciality, as watches destined for the China market are unsalable in other countries, as is the case with nearly all other imports.

Lamps Burners. In the supplying

supplying of them as shall about Equally with Germany, but a much larger business could be done in this article if better and quicker communications were established with our manufacturies.

Exports

Tea

The total amount of Black Tea Exported from China to the United States during the season 1879-80, which came to a close in the middle of May last, viz: 19.700.000 lbs, shows an increase of 1.700.000 lbs on the Export of the previous season. The Green Tea, as well, shows an increase of 2.200.000 lbs.

To establish a clear and complete comparison of the Entire Tea Trade from the Far East to America and all other Countries which are Consumers of China and Japan Tea, Excluding over the last Ten years, the following Table will be found useful

Black Tea exported from all China

		1879/80	1878/79	1877/78	1876/77	1875/76	1874/75	1873/74	1872/73	1871/72	1870/71
Great Britain	pounds	150.900.000	157.500.000	145.100.000	154.700.000	147.200.000	147.000.000	130.700.000	132.400.000	135.800.000	122.800.000
America	"	19.700.000	16.955.000	19.000.000	13.500.000	13.200.000	17.200.000	15.000.000	19.400.000	20.500.000	14.200.000
Australia	"	15.600.000	17.300.000	14.200.000	16.800.000	16.800.000	13.700.000	14.800.000	16.800.000	12.100.000	11.300.000
Continent	"	2.800.000	1.100.000	nil	6.600.000	10.100.000	6.400.000	8.300.000	4.300.000	3.900.000	2.300.000
	Total	189.000.000	192.855.000	178.300.000	191.600.000	187.300.000	184.700.000	168.800.000	172.900.000	172.300.000	150.600.000

Green Tea exported from all China

		1879/80	1878/79	1877/78	1876/77	1875/76	1874/75	1873/74	1872/73	1871/72	1870/71
Great Britain	pounds	5.500.000	6.000.000	8.800.000	9.500.000	8.000.000	12.000.000	10.200.000	11.800.000	8.600.000	8.500.000
America	"	15.200.000	13.000.000	15.800.000	15.100.000	17.000.000	20.000.000	19.900.000	22.200.000	20.600.000	18.600.000
Australia	"	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil
Continent	"	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil
	Total	20.700.000	19.000.000	24.600.000	26.600.000	25.000.000	32.000.000	30.100.000	34.000.000	29.200.000	27.000.000

Export of Japan Tea

		1879/80	1878/79	1877/78	1876/77	1875/76	1874/75	1873/74	1872/73	1871/72	1870/71
Great Britain	pounds	Nil	600.000	100.000	800.000	500.000	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil
America	"	33.600.000	22.300.000	21.600.000	23.000.000	25.700.000	22.300.000	17.900.000	16.600.000	14.000.000	13.600.000
Australia	"	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil
Continent	"	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil
	Total	33.600.000	22.900.000	21.700.000	23.800.000	26.200.000	22.300.000	17.900.000	16.600.000	14.000.000	13.600.000

Grand Totals

		1879/80	1878/79	1877/78	1876/77	1875/76	1874/75	1873/74	1872/73	1871/72	1870/71
Great Britain	pounds	156.400.000	164.100.000	154.000.000	165.000.000	155.700.000	159.000.000	140.900.000	144.200.000	144.400.000	131.300.000
America	"	68.500.000	47.800.000	56.400.000	51.600.000	55.900.000	59.600.000	52.800.000	58.200.000	55.100.000	46.200.000
Australia	"	15.600.000	17.300.000	14.200.000	16.800.000	16.800.000	13.700.000	14.800.000	16.800.000	12.100.000	11.300.000
Continent	"	2.800.000	1.100.000	nil	6.600.000	10.100.000	6.400.000	8.300.000	4.300.000	3.900.000	2.300.000
	Total	243.300.000	230.300.000	224.600.000	240.000.000	238.500.000	239.000.000	216.800.000	223.500.000	215.500.000	191.200.000

Export of Tea to Russia Siberia and India

To	Description	1879/80	1878/79	1877/78
		lbs	lbs	lbs
Siberia direct	Black tea	18.000.000	12.000.000	9.200.000
do do	Brick tea	35.000.000	32.500.000	33.500.000
Br. India	Green tea	1.000.000	600.000	600.000

The year under review has been one of the most lucrative for the foreign trade — whilst it has been the worst for the Chinese. Ever since the year 1871, when the production of Congou in China jumped from 150.000.000 lbs in the previous year up to 172.000.000. and since the year 1872, when Green Tea rose from 29.000.000 to 34.000.000 lbs, the home markets have been constantly furnished with an annual increasing supply from China contemporaneously with rapidly augmenting yields from other competitive countries, chiefly India and Japan. The result has been that, in the face of a fast increasing

consumption

consumption in all quarters, a decline in value has been steadily proceeding throughout that period, until at length a level was reached, at which tea could no longer be packed for foreign countries without heavy loss; although prices in China which, with some disturbing fluctuations, had been tending persistently downwards, never fell so low as they did in New York and London, yet the fall was insufficient to render the picking of leaf in many of the best favoured districts unprofitable, and so, fresh plantations meanwhile constantly coming on, to retain the yield at last at a nearly stationary figure. The overtaking in consumption was thus enabled to come up with the production, and an enormous and sudden advance in prices

in

in all the consuming centres reached upon China, but too late, fortunately to render an increased supply possible that season.

The End of our series of increasing followed by stationary production has just been reached; and we are about re-entering another.

The new season, 1880-81, opened at Hankow on the 15th of May and at Shanghai on the 10th of June. The intrinsic quality of the tea is, if anything, somewhat above last years; but opening prices show a difference of several taels in favor of the sellers. The outlook, except for the finer classes has been unsatisfactory to the importer and in the majority of instances this must be the case, when half the seasons supply is rushed from Hankow during May and June, while the succeeding six months are taken

to

to ship the remaining half of the crop. Very low prices in Hankow would ensure a necessity to render the business a sound one - Excessive competition proves this.

As to Quantity, it must never be forgotten, in endeavouring to form an Estimate of the probable yield (as a basis of probable value) of the tea-plant in China, that relatively only a small portion of the total harvest is gathered for the purposes of Export. In a Country in which no collection of statistics is attempted, and in which the merchants, keen as they are, rarely look beyond their own immediate circle, and despise rather than attempt to copy our enthusiasm for figures, it is impossible to estimate with any degree of certainty what is the relative proportion of home consumption

consumption and Export, but as a guide to our people at home, I will enumerate a few facts as data upon which to form a conclusion. It may be premised in regard to the third fact that we have (after the devastation of the Eastern districts by the Rebellion 1860-64) known the leaf to scarce in the Country that the poorer portion of the population were induced to hot water as their beverage, but as the Tea districts are now, and have been for a long period free from disturbances, and as they are outside the area of the famine which recently depopulated almost one-third of the North Western portions of the Empire, there is but scant chance of the occurrence of such a contingency in the immediate future. The facts are these:-

1. The population of China and dependencies is 350.000.000

to

to 400.000.000.

2. The population of Western tea consuming Countries (England and Colonies, United States and Russia) is 160.000.000.

3. The breakfast, morning, noon, and night, of every Christian who can afford it is tea, (men bring only drunk exceptionally and cold water most)

4. In Western tea drinking countries, apart from alcoholic drinks, coffee takes an equal place in the consumption.

5. The area of unoccupied land suitable for tea-planting is practically unlimited: of the land already planted much remains unpicked every year when the price of common Congou is too low to be remunerative.

6. The cost of picking, firing, packing, inland freight and duty, Export duty and freight and charges to New York or London is not less than 17 cents - Exclusive of Home duty - or 8 pence per lb upon tea sold at home; at this figure nothing is left for the producer; - or, seeing that he picks no leaf that he cannot sell, - the price paid to him (never less than 6 cents or 3 pence per pound) for the raw leaf, is all cash between the native packer and the foreign importer.

From this, it will be seen that there is an unlimited source of tea for Export in the supply retained for native use, provided the price foreign shippers are willing to pay is sufficiently high to pay the Extra charges for packing and duty over and above

the

the lower expenses of preparation for native use. In the season just past prices, until October (six months after the bulk of the crop was picked), ruled so low that native buyers were able to lay in large stocks all over the Eighteen provinces; when the rise came the tea had been already so far distributed that the getting it again together in quantities to make Chops for export was impracticable. Had the rise come three months earlier the export would have been enormous. As it was, our first crop was a very heavy one, but it realized on the foreign market in China such low prices that a large proportion of the tramsh had no funds left wherewith to return to the packing of the second and third crops, which was hence forth diverted to native use.

We

We thus have this paradox to deal with each season: either, low prices at the brginning, short yield and probable large profits, the expectation of which would seem to justify fair rates being paid such as competition to buy ensures; or, fair prices at the brginning, a heavy subsequent yield, and almost certain loss in prospect, such as should lead to low prices and absence of competition.

Formosa Tea is the popular oolong at home and justly so. The climate plants an bounty and the tea possesses great strength.

The Export to the United States last year was 9.800.000 lbs. The annual increase for the past four years is 1.000.000 lbs, but this is not sufficient to meet the demands of the home consumption as shown by the steady increase in prices.

The

The Chinese are slowly extending fresh plantations and eventually Formosa will produce a much larger quantity. The reason that the increase is not more rapid, is that prices are still too low to attract the native from his profitable indigo and sugar crops. Higher prices will effect a change in favor of tea.

Green Tea

The steady decrease in the export of Green tea to the United States is due to the cheapness of Japans which have in a great measure supplanted them.

The cheapness may be accounted for, by the lighter local dues in the interior and the much lighter Export duty of $1.12½ per picul, against the Chinese Export duty on Green teas of Taels 2.80 ($4.--) per picul, besides Excessive local taxes, sufficiently crushing

crushing to decrease the production to its present low figure of 22.000.000 lbs, against the increased production of 35.000.000 lbs in Japan.

The production of Green teas has probably reached a figure somewhat under the requirements of the home markets, and a slight increase is probable.

Congou Tea, (called at home English Breakfast Tea). In England and Russia Japan teas are not consumed, while Green teas are imported in small quantities only, the enormous consumption of 220.000.000. lbs in the two countries, being almost exclusively Congou, or, English Breakfast Tea.

There is a gradual increase of English Breakfast shipments to the states. This season it will reach 5.000.000 lbs, but it is curious that our people prefer the Colored teas of Japan

and

and China to the fine black
Congou tea so largely consumed
in England, Russia and Germany.
The outturns & shipments
to America and England
this season so far show heavy
losses and unless some unfor-
seen contingency occurs, this season
promises to be as unsatisfactory
as the last was profitable to
foreigners.

Raw Silk

The Export of Raw Silk to the United States has been steadily increasing for several years, and during the season ending May 30th 1880, it was unprecedentedly large. The following table gives the figures of total export from Shanghai for the past three seasons.

Season	To United States. Bales	To Europe. Bales	To other Countries, Chiefly India Bales	Total Bales
1877-1878.	4.617	49.174	4.060	57.851
1878-1879.	6.944	54.609	3.367	64.820
1879-1880.	9.380	56.359	3.916	69.655

Prices have on an average been lower than for the two previous seasons, but the difference in the price of the raw material would have been almost inappreciable in the manufactured article, and it is hardly probable that the cheaper prices here have had much to do with the increased consumption at home. The cause of this must be looked for in the development of

of our manufacturing industry and in the general growth of our public wealth. Yet our people still pay more than shippers to other countries, even when making due allowance for the superior quality we require, and the additional labor the Chinese are put to in reeling the silk in a manner to suit our manufacturers.

The reason is that, being a speciality made for the American market Re-reels have not shared to an Equal Extent with other silks in the general depression of values.

Best Re-reel Taëls is made from Good Market A Taëls of Usual Rate. The price of the former ruled during last season from 60 to 95 Taels over the corresponding price for Good Market A. The stocks of Re-reels in Shanghai are most large as the Chinese only send Supplies from the Country to feed the demand: and a sudden execution of orders for a few

Hundred

hundred Bales may easily advance the price of Re-mls 20 or 25 taels, while actual Rails may at the same moment be declining. At the close of last season, the Chinese being anxious to get rid of their old stocks before the new silk arrived, a considerable fall took place. Best chop Re-reled Hatters being then worth Tls 440, while a fortnight previously they still fetched Tails 460. In June 1879 the same quality sold for Tails 490.

The market for new silk opened on the 8th of June last. As the favorable progress of the silkworms led every one to Expect; the yield is a very large one, being at first variously estimated at from 80.000 to 90.000 Bales, against 70.000 Bales the previous year - an increase which represents for this district above four to seven million dollars.

Advices from Europe fronting

also

also to abundant crops in Italy and France, the value of silk has fallen to a figure lower than we have seen it for many years, it being fully 10% below rates ruling last season. In quality and appearance the article compares very favorably with the crop of 1879 & 1880. Later information indicates that the early estimates of both the Chinese and Italian crops were too high, but the visible supplies of silk are in any case ample for the wants of consumers, and speculation based on a probable scarcity cannot be excited.

The following comparison between the London and American markets for Eastern silks will be of interest, as showing very clearly how the importance of the former is decreasing and that of the latter growing.

	1878		1879	
	Total bales of China, Canton and Japan silk	Percentage for each country	Total bales of China, Canton and Japan silk	Percentage for each country
Deliveries from London Docks	38.733	74 3/4	30.076	62 1/2
Imports into United States	13.000	25 1/4	18.055	37 1/2
Total for both Countries	51.733	100	48.131	100

Drawn in England 9657 bales.
Drawn in America 5.055 "
Net drawn 3.602 "

This statement compares the two countries as markets for silk, but many silks delivered from the London docks are for re-export, while all silk imported into the United States is practically for consumption. Against the American imports, therefore, should be placed the net amount of silk retained in the United Kingdom { imports less Exports } during the same period.

There

These figures are given by the English Board of Trade, and the comparison is as follows:-

	1878		1879	
	Total importation of Raw Silk	Percentage for each country	Total importation of Raw Silk	Percentage for each country
Amount of silk imported into Great Britain, less exports.	23.300	63	25.200	57
Amount of silk imported into the United States	13.600	37	18.800	43
Total for both Countries	36.900	100	44.000	100

The annexed Table will show the Export to Europe for the past three seasons of Waste silk and cocoons, and it is worthy of note that while the former has increased rapidly the latter has made no advance whatever.

	Waste Silk	Cocoons
Season 1877×78.	Pounds 3.880	Pounds 1633
— " — 1878×79.	— " — 5.710	— " — 887
— " — 1879×80.	— " — 9.100	— " — 1500

The

The large Export of Waste Silk last season was greatly owing to the scarcity of the article in Europe.
This year the European Crop, though larger when measured by the weight of the Cocoons, will yield less silk than was is Exported, owing to the average inferiority of the Cocoons. The amount of Waste in Europe, as also in China, will be large, and the high prices of last season are not likely to be maintained.
Waste Silk is employed in Europe for the manufacture of Ribbons, Trimmings and Lace, in the production of all of which articles America has begun to compete with England and France. The price of good white curly Waste Silk is about Tails 70 per picul, whilst inferior qualities can be purchased as low as Tails 30.
The Cocoons above referred to are

are shipped to France and Italy to be spun there, as the silk is produced when the cocoons are treated according to the foreign system is far superior to anything which the venerable and crude Chinese methods are capable of. The cocoons are purchased fresh in the silk districts and the chrysalis is at once killed by placing the cocoons in a stove, the air of which is heated up to about 212° Fahr. They are then brought to Shanghai, cleaned, sorted and pressed for shipment into bales of about 3 piculs weight. There is process which is carried and are generally superintended by foreigners. The yield of silk from Chinese cocoons is about 1 picul of silk from 4½ piculs of cocoons, including double and inferior ones. If only the best cocoons are spun, the yield may be 1 picul of

silk

silk from 3.50 @ 3.80 pounds of Cocoons.

The price of Cocoons dried and prepared for shipment has been this season about Taels 80 per pecul.

The Foreign Silk Filature established by Messrs Russell & Co, has steadily advanced in its development. It was started with 50 basins, and under the tuition of foreign experts the native women employed are rapidly improving the quality of the silk produced. Considerable additions are shortly to be made, which will enable the Filature to employ 200 basins, and it is said that the article turned out is superior to anything the Chinese can produce on their system. The silk has so far been offered and sold only in Lyons,

When

when it meets with favor. It is rather finer than American manufacturers ordinarily use, but it would no doubt prove exactly suitable for certain branches of our home trade.

In dealing with this subject I have gone somewhat into details in the hope that the information may prove useful to those who take an interest in the introduction of the silk industry into the United States.

Sundry Exports

I have append a table showing the sundry articles of chinese produce Exported to the United States within the last two years, as compared with the same shipped to Great Britain.

From Shanghai

Description	1st July 1878 to 30th June 1879			1st July 1879 to 30th June 1880		
	To Gt. Britain.	To U. States.	Total	To Gt. Britain	To U States	Total
Camels wool Pcls	14.896	474	15.370	13.483	1.938	15.421
Wool "	6.413	230	6.643	2.310	82	2.392
Cowhides "	12.003	10.410	22.413	15.059	7.778	22.837
Goatskins. Pieces	21.159	23.844	45.003	65.136	29.760	94.896
Straw braid Pcls	25.550	10.250	35.800	21.396	13.966	35.362
Rush hats. Pieces	217.000	4.105.000	4.322.000	1.168.000	4.745.000	5.913.800
Gall nuts. Pcls	20.820	325	21.145	24.381	580	24.961
Rhubarb "	5.050	432	5.482	2.842	538	3.380

Thus it will be seen that the export to the United States of Camels Wool has increased by pcuds 1.464.
That of Goat skins by pieces 5.916.
" " Rush hats " " 640.000.
" " Straw braid " pcuds 3.716.

The

The latter increase is owing is probably to the reduction in the import duty into the United States and a consequent impetus given to the hat-trade at home.

On the other hand the Export of Cow hides has fallen off by Piculs 2.632 - which must be attributed to Excessively high prices having ruled for this article during the last twelve months.

Shanghai September 30th 1880

O. N. Denny

Consul General

Instruction to the Chinese Commissioners Nov. 17, 1880. Ada

Aug. Nov 19, 1880

Feb 27 Dec 9 1/80 pck

W Wood

No. 93] October 11 1880 United States Consulate General at Shanghai,

Mr. Denny Consul General. to the State Department,

DEPARTMENT OF STATE NOV 15 1880 RECEIVED

Subject:— Boundary of the Woosung Bar

ABSTRACT OF CONTENTS.

Transmitting copy of despatch No 27 to Minister Seward upon the above subject.

Instruction to the Chinese Commissioners Nov. 17, 1880

No. 93

United States Consulate General,

Shanghai, October 11 1880

Hon. Charles Payson

Third Assistant Secretary of State,

Washington, D.C.

Sir,

I have the honor to hand you herewith a copy of a despatch which I am sending to the Minister Mr. Angell showing the benefits which would accrue to the shipping interests coming to this port by the improvement of the Woosung Bar.

I am, Sir

Your obedient Servant

O. N. Denny

Consul General

1. Enclosure as above

Copy

No 27 United States Consulate General

Shanghai October 9th 1880

James B. Angell Esquire

United States Minister

Peking

Sir:—

At the Honorable Commission which was created and sent out by the Government of the United States with a view to modifying the Treaties with China is now prosecuting its labors at Peking I have thought that perhaps a few figures and comments in addition to those forwarded by the Consular Body and Shanghai Chamber of Commerce to the different Foreign Ministers

early

early in April last looking to the controversy of the Woosung Bar to the end that foreign shipping and foreign trade with Shanghai might be relieved from some of the burdens at least which are now upon it might not be considered out of place.

The gradual silting up of this bar has been for some years a source of much annoyance as well as great expense to vessels visiting Shanghai which grievances have repeatedly been complained of by masters of merchant vessels from time to time. Not only this, but merchants and

and

and business with her Trade through their Courts and the Chamber of Commerce presented to the Diplomatic Body the most urgent reasons why some steps should be taken to check the progress of an Enemy which is day by day placing additional obstacles in the way of Commerce in its efforts to reach the Commercial centres of the East. These efforts have been greatly strengthened and Encouraged by the foreign Ministers, who have been exerting themselves to induce the Chinese Authorities to sanction the removal

removal of this obstruction. But thus far no satisfactory results have been attained by them. One sickly excuse after another, even to "profanity itself" in calling this obstruction a "bronze-rat-barrier" etc:- has been put forward by the Peking Government in response to their unanswerable arguments. And this will probably continue to be the case unless there is a united demand made upon the Government by the representations of the Treaty Powers for such a concession, as a factual

Equivalent

Equivalent for the large sums
of tonnage dues paid to it
annually by foreign shipping
seeking an Entrance to this Port.
In fact it was for just such
objects as this that the Collection
of tonnage dues was provided
for in the Treaties and if these
dues are to be diverted from
the purpose for which they were
intended, the right to collect
them should be questioned.
There are at present in this
harbour six American sailing
ships all of which were compelled
upon their arrival at this bar
to incur the expence of lightering,
the deepest drawing 22 feet.
The following table which I

have

have carefully prepared from facts and figures obtained from the masters of these vessels will give you some idea at least of the Expenses which the shipping to this port in such ships is now compelled to incur.

Ships	Tons	Tonnage dues	Expenses incurred	Total Expenses
"Brown Brothers"	1493	$ 907.61	$ 876	$ 1.783.61
"Paul Jones"	1258	764.77	355.50	1.120.27
"Jos Gallant"	1280	778.13	1.037.-	1.815.13
"Blue Jacket"	1396	848.65	670.-	1518.65
"Henrietta"	1267	770.23	778.-	1548.23
"Mary Whitridge"	862	524.02	880.-	1.404.02
	7.586	4.593.41	4.596.50	9.189.91

From the above statement it will be seen that while these vessels paid tonnage dues after arriving in port in the aggregate

of £4.592.41, the extra expenses they were put to in crossing the bar amounted to £4.596.50 which added to the tonnage dues makes the total expenses for these six ships £9.189.91; and when we come to carry these burdens to the entire shipping of the port they become enormous.

From the 30th September last year to the 30th September this year, the Customs have collected Tonnage dues amounting to about £360.000; about one half of which is at this port, and it is safe to say that not £50.000. of this sum is expended annually in addeing to the

shipping

shipping facilities of the harbours.
Taking the foregoing table as our
guide, there is to be added to
the dues collected at this port
at least £180.000. Expenses incurred
by vessels at the bar, which
makes the respectable sum
of £360.000, annual tax upon
this interest in order to reach
Shanghai. The Expense to the
Chinese Government in dredging
this bar to a depth that would
freely permit - with ordinarily
high tides - vessels drawing
22 to 23 feet to pass would
not be comparatively great;
at all events, once the obstructions
removed the harbour afterwards
would be easy. I suppose however
that

that it should require all
of the tonnage receipts for
one, or even two years to
accomplish this important
work, certainly the Chinese
authorities owe this much
at least, to an interest which
has paid them millions of
dollars in the past and
will yet pay them millions
more.

During the past summer
it has frequently occurred
that outgoing ships have
been compelled to cross the
bar and take cargo afterwards.
On yesterday the steamer
"Indus" belonging to the
Pacific Coast Steamship Co. went out over
the

the bar for this purpose, and tomorrow one of the Mitsu Bishi Steamers will pursue the same course. The Expenses attending the shipment of cargo under such circumstances must be great.

Should the instructions of the Commission include the consideration of such questions as this, I trust the facts I have now given bearing upon the subject may be of some use to you in urging with your colleagues its consideration by the Peking Government.

I am, Sir
Your Obedient Servant

(19) O. St. Dump

Bound Journal

Mth despatch No 93

Copy of Consul General Simms despatch No 27 to Minister Angell upon the Observance of the Washington Birthday

October 9th 1880

Inquire at Treasury Dept C.O. Warren

Off. of Treasurer Nov 17. 1880 Rec'd Dec 9 80

No. 94] October 11 — 1880 United States Consulate General at Shanghai,

Mr. Denny Consul General. to the State Department,

Subject:— Transmitting a letter from the Hongkong & Shanghai Bank complaining about a draft drawn by Consul General Bailey which has been dishonored by the Treasury Department.

~~ABSTRACT OF CONTENTS.~~

No. 94

United States Consulate General,

Shanghai, October 11th 1880

Hon. Charles Payson

Third Assistant Secretary of State,

Washington, D.C.

Sir,

Referring to Mr. Lincoln's No 134 to you I beg to enclose a communication which I have received from the Shanghai office of the Sarum Bank referred to by Mr. Lincoln complaining of a similar grievance.

I am, Sir

Your Obedient Servant

O. N. Denny

Consul General

Enclosure

1. Copy of letter as above.

Copy

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corpn

Shanghai 5th October 1880

O. F. Denny Esquire

U. S. Consul General

Shanghai

Dear Sir,

I beg to inform you that a draft for $686.83 at 15 2/8d dated 31 March last and drawn by your predecessor W. D. K. Bailey on the Treasury Department at Washington, under the Official Countersignal and forwarded to New York per mail of 7th April last was refused acceptance and still unpaid on the 20th August. May I ask you to be good enough by the present mail to take such steps as will ensure its payment without further delay.

Yours faithfully

(sg) J. Veitch

Sub Manager

With despatch No 94

Copy of a letter from Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation to Mr. Consul General Bunny in re draft drawn by Ex Consul General Bailey and dishonored by Treasury Dept.

Shanghai Octo 5/80.

Approved - call Mr. Wingate's attention to the question of salary. During Mr. Cowles absence the amt allowed for an interpreter can not be increased because of the employment of a substitute.

No. 45.] Oct. 11th 1880 United States Consulate General at Shanghai,

Mr. Denny, Consul General. to the State Department.

Subject:— Interpreter at Foochow.

Rec'd Nov 17. 1880 / Ack'd Nov 19. 1880 / Dispatch No 11 from Mr. Wingate

ABSTRACT OF CONTENTS.

Mr. Cowles leaves for the United States suddenly.

No. 95.

United States Consulate General,

Shanghai, Oct. 11th 1880

Hon. Charles Payson.

Third assistant Secretary of State,

Washington, D.C.

Sir,

Referring to Mr. Wingate's No. 11 addressed to you, relating to the departure of Mr. Davis for the United States, and the substitution of a native Interpreter during his absence; I beg to call your attention to the enclosed copy of a dispatch which I sent on the 4th instant to Mr. Wingate and which indicates briefly my views relating to the course pursued by Mr. Davis, which I trust will meet the approval of the Department

Department ..

Sam. Lee.

Your obedient servant

O. M. Dancy

Acting Secretary

No. 1. Copy of letter to Mr. Wingate

United States Consulate General
Shanghai. Oct. 14th. 1880.

H.B.M. Vice Consul
United States Consul.
Foochow.

Sir: Replying to your no. 9. I have to inform you, that it is to be regretted, that Mr. Bowles did not apply to this office through you for leave of absence, setting forth the reasons which made it necessary for him at this time to leave his post of duty, to visit the United States. Neither can I approve of Mr. Bowles action in committing the responsibility of his office to the keeping of a native interpreter, especially as there are important matters now pending before you to be disposed of wherein the rights of American citizens are said to be compromised by the action of the Chinese authorities. I have to suggest therefore that it is most desirable that you should procure if possible the services of a foreigner to act in this capacity during Mr. Bowles absence.

I am, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
(Sgd.) O.N. Denny,
Consul General

U.S. Consulate General
Shanghai China.

---

with dispatch No 95.
to State Dept.
Washington

---

copy dispatch to
Mr. Wingate Oct 24/80

Inclosure.

U.S. Consulate General

Consul's dispatch to Dept. Nov 17. 1880

C. P. Woods

No. 96.] Oct. 11th 1880 United States Consulate General at Shanghai,

Mr. Denny. Consul General. to the State Department,

Subject:— Newchwang Consulate.

ABSTRACT OF CONTENTS.

Am. Bandmills bond.

No. 96.

United States Consulate General,

Shanghai, Oct. 11th 1880

Hon. Charles Payson,

Third assistant Secretary of State,

Washington, D.C.

Sir,

Referring to my No. 80. I have now the honor to hand you herewith a new bond duly executed by Wm. Bandinel as principal and Messrs. James Watson and George Brooke Richards, as sureties. with my certificate thereon.

I am. Sir,

Your obedient servant

D. N. Denny

Consul General

Inclosure

No. 1. Wm. Bandinel's bond.

No. 97] Oct. 12 1880 United States Consulate General at Shanghai,

Mr. Denny, Consul General. to the State Department,

Subject:— notice of draft 30 Dec. 1880

ABSTRACT OF CONTENTS.

No. 99

United States Consulate General,

Shanghai, 12. Oct. 1880

Hon. Charles. Payson.

Third assistant Secretary of State,

Washington, D.C.

Sir,

I beg to inform you, that I have drawn upon the Honorable Secretary of State, at fifteen days sight acceptance waived. a draft dated Sept 30. 1880. for the sum of Five hundred and ten 55/100 dollars. $510.55. to balance my account for rent and miscellaneous expenses for the third Quarter 1880. For which I ask your protection.

I am. Sir.

Your obedient Servant.

O. N. Denny

Consul General

Wood

No. 98.] Oct. 12. 1880 Feb 1 Dec 9, 1880

United States Consulate General at Shanghai,

Mr. Denny Consul General. to the State Department,

DEPARTMENT OF STATE NOV 15 1880 RECEIVED

Subject:— Marriage

ABSTRACT OF CONTENTS.

Sends. Certificate of marriage between Anny Lydia and Odair Chaumont

No. 98.

United States Consulate General,

Shanghai, 12. Oct. 1880

Hon. Charles. Payson.

Third assistant Secretary of State,

Washington, D.C.

Sir,

I have the honor to inclose herewith a certificate of marriage, which took place in my presence between Henry Sylva and Octavie Chaumont in accordance with the laws of the Roman Catholic Church.

Mr. Sylva was born in Germany but naturalized in San Francisco.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

O. N. Denny

Consul General

Inclosures.

No. 1. Certificate of marriage as above

CERTIFICATE

of

MARRIAGE.

Consulate General of the United States,

Shanghai, China, Octobre 20, 1880

I, Owen N. Denny CONSUL GENERAL

OF THE UNITED STATES *at Shanghai, do hereby certify that on this*

20 *day of* Octobre, *A.D.* 1880, *at the* ~~residence of~~ St Josephs Church

~~_____~~, *in the city of Shanghai* Henry Deluca.

aged 38 *years, born in* Germany, *and now*

residing Shanghai. *and* Octave Chaumont.

born in Belgium, *and now residing in* Shanghai

were united in marriage before me, and in my presence, by

Revd P. J. Desjacques S. J., *who is authorized by the laws of*

~~the Roman Catholic Church.~~ *to perform such a ceremony.*

In witness whereof I have hereto subscribed my name and

affixed the seal of the CONSULATE GENERAL AT SHANGHAI

this 20 *day of* Octobre, *A.D.* 1880, *and of the*

Independence of the United States *the* 105.

O. N. Denny

Consul General.

Inclosure 1.

M. D. Carnelate, Esq
Shanghai China.

With Dispatch No 98.
Dept. of State
Washington D.C.

A. Sylva & O. Chaumanto.
Certificate of marriage
Oct. 27. 1880.

See Mr. Goltra's dispatch
Inform Mr. Denny of instruction to Consul

No. 99.] Oct. 25 1880 United States Consulate General at Shanghai,

Mr. Denny Consul General, to the State Department,

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
DEC 2
1880
RECEIVED

Subject:— Consuls acting as Lawyers.

ABSTRACT OF CONTENTS.

Mr. Goldsborough acts in U.S. Dis. Provincial Court at Amoy.

No. 1 187 United States Consular General at Shanghai

Consul General. To the State Department.

Subject.

ABSTRACT OF CONTENTS.

No. 99.

United States Consulate General,

Shanghai, October 25. 1880

Hon. Charles Payson.

Third Assistant Secretary of State,

Washington, D.C.

Sir,

Refering to Mr. Goldsborough's No. 46. to you, it seems to me, that he attaches an importance to his appearance in the roll of a counsellor at law, which is not warranted. Suppose his next case would be against the Chinese, it is not probable that it would tend to increase their respect for him, either as counsel or Lawyer. The fact is it will detract very materially from the efficiency as well as the dignity of the consular service to have our consuls appearing in such capacities before the different Courts

Courts of this Port.. Such an appearance would not be permitted in any of the Courts at this Port.

Dear Sir.

Your obedient Servant.

O. M. Dreux

Consul General.

Ackd Dec 9, 1880

Mr Wood

No. 100] Oct. 26. 187 United States Consulate General at Shanghai,

Mr. Denny Consul General. to the State Department,

Subject:— Pilot Regulations

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
DEC 4 1880
RECEIVED

ABSTRACT OF CONTENTS.

Incloses dispatch to minister

No. 100. United States Consulate General,

Shanghai, October 26. 1880

Hon. Charles Payson.

Third Assistant Secretary of State,

Washington, D.C.

Sir,

I have the honor to inclose herewith a copy of a dispatch which I have sent to Hon. Angell at his request.

I am. Sir.

Your obedient servant

O. N. Denny

Consul General

Inclosure.

No. 1. Copy of dispatch to Hon. Angell

(Copy)

No. 32.

United States Consulate General
Shanghai. October 25. 1880.

James. B. Angell Esq.
United States Minister.
Peking.

Sir:

Referring to mine No. 8. wherein you desire my opinion as to whether subsections 3. and 4. of the General Pilot Regulations and alterations, and whether there should be made important modifications or a complete revision of such Regulations. I now have the honor to reply.

In the first place I may say, that owing to the peculiar regulations of the Treaty Powers with China such questions have to be considered from different standpoints by the officials of different nationalities, having reference to the laws. regulations &c. of their respective countries.

In this respect the decision of the Chief Justice of H.B.M's. Supreme Court referred to. can have no practical bearing on

in considering the rights of American citizens under the Regulations named.

There is no law of Congress, which can be considered applicable to such cases arising in China, neither has there been any convention "Order in Council" or law enacted on behalf of the United States, that I have been able to discover which gives to the minister and Consuls legislative power.

The minister has the power under Sections 4086 and 4114, of the Revised Statutes, to make regulations for the better and more efficient execution of the laws of the United States. but. that seems to be the limit of his legislative authority. While United States Consuls authority in this direction, is confined to. Section 4114.

The first General Regulation says —
" Bye laws and rules necessary for the better
" ordering of pilotage matters at the Ports are
" to be drawn up by the Harbor Masters in
" consultation with the Consuls and Chambers
" of Commerce. with whom also it rests in
" the same way to fix the number of Pilots
" and tariff of charges, and define the limits of
"the"

"the Pilotage ground" _____

If the present Pilotage Regulations depend for their validity upon the authority contained in the foregoing section, they must fall. for - neither Harbor masters, Councils, or Chambers of Commerce have the power to make regulations prejudicial to the rights of American citizens. In saying this I do not pretend to assert that the Chinese Government has not the right to make such police regulations, but if such a right does exist, it cannot be delegated in that way. _____

Admit, however, that the Regulations in question emanate from the proper authorities, are subsections 3 and 4. valid? I think not. One Treaty with China provides among other things, that, _____

"Citizens of the United States who may commit
"any crime in China, shall be subject to be
"tried and punished only by the Consul or
"other public functionary of the United States
"thereto authorized, according to the laws.
"of the United States." _____

Subsection 3. reads as follows.

" Anyone

"Any one piloting without a License or making use
" of another's License shall be subject to prose-
" cution before this own authorities. who will deal
" with the offender in accordance with the laws.
" of this country. Any Pilot handing his License
" to another will be proceeded against and
" dealt with in the same way. in addition
" to forfeiting his License".

As there is no law of the United States applicable to such cases the penalties therein named cannot be enforced against United States citizens who are accused of incurring it.

The same objection holds to subsection 4. which reads as follows.

" Any Commanding officer employing an
" unlicensed person to pilot his vessel. shall be
" liable to be fined in the sum of one hundred
" Pounds. by the authorities to whose jurisdiction
" he is amenable".

Which of course means the authorities of the United States. and as before stated if there is no law of the United States attaching a penalty to such acts the rule becomes. in-operative.

Suppose that a citizen of the United States

States should be tried and found guilty of violating either of the sections quoted. — under what laws could the penalty be enforced? Certainly. I have not been able to find any authority in the Revised Statutes which would warrant it.

In regard to the second question, if there is no authority for making such regulations, it would be useless to modify or revise them.

United States interests in the East are of vast proportions compared with what they were when our Treaties were made with this Country, and every day finds them of more importance, yet, a revision of the Treaties and laws necessary to their execution have been sadly neglected.

It has now been 22 years since a general revision has taken place and experience has shown that the Treaties as well as the Laws passed in pursuance thereof are deficient in many important respects.

This condition of things will doubtless exist so long as Consuls and others in authority continue to exercise doubtful

as.

as unwarrantable jurisdiction in matters affecting not only the rights of their own countrymen but those of the Chinese as well.

I am. Sir.

Your obedient servant.

(sgd.) O. N. Denny.

Consul General

Enclosure. Chinese.

Enclosure No. 1.

With dispatch No. 100.

to Dept. Department.

Washington D.C.

Copy of letter to Chinese agent. about Pilot Rules.

October 25. 1880.

No. 101] Oct. 26, 1880 United States Consulate General at Shanghai,

Mr. Denny. Consul General. to the State Department,

Subject:— Army Laurels.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
DEC 4 1880
RECEIVED

Ans. Dec 9/80

Mr Hay grants leave to Goldsborough.

ABSTRACT OF CONTENTS.

Com. Goldsborough's No 44 asking leave of absence.

No. 101.

United States Consulate General,

Shanghai, October 25th 1880

Hon. Charles Payson.

Third Assistant Secretary of State,

Washington, D.C.

Sir,

Referring to Mr. Goldsborough's dispatch No. 49. addressed to you with physicians certificate inclosed, asking for two months leave of absence on the ground of ill health. I recommend that leave be granted if a visit to the United States is not contemplated by Mr. Goldsborough.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant.

O. N. Denny

Consul General.

Ack & inform Mr. Cavanagh C.P. Lawood

No. 102] Oct. 27. 1880. United States Consulate General at Shanghai,

Mr. Denny. Consul General. to the State Department.

Subject:— Conv. of Baker "Baltimore"

DEPARTMENT OF STATE DEC 4 1880 RECEIVED

Copy to Cavanagh Dec 8/80

Ack'd Dec 9. 1880

ABSTRACT OF CONTENTS.

Asks to trace conv. sends copy of conv. list of "Alaska" also letter to Mr. Lake and his reply.

No. 102.

United States Consulate General,

Shanghai, October 24th 1880

Hon. Charles Payson.

Third Assistant Secretary of State,

Washington, D.C.

Sir,

Upon receipt of the Record Books acknowledged in my No. 88. of Sept. 21. I searched the "Record of Seamen shipped, discharged and deceased for the years 1868 and 1869 but failed to find any names corresponding with those mentioned by Com. Beaumont in his letter to the Hon. Secretary of State inclosed to Com. Bailey my predecessor dispatch No 54. of March 11th. 1880.

Upon reference to the "Arrivals and departures of American vessels for the year 1868. I find, that the "Alaska"

(late

(late "Sebastopol") was sold and took the British Flag. I inclose a certified list of her crew. from which it appears. She was under the British Flag when last.

I also inclose copy of a letter from myself to Com. Lake of Nagasaki — together with his reply.

I have seen Com. Ackerman to whom he refers. but he can throw no light on the subject.

Dear. Sir.

Your obedient servant

O. H. Perry

Samuel Gurley

Inclosure. no. 1. List of crew of "Alaska"

" " 2. Letter to Com. Lake.

" " 3. Com. Lake's reply.

No. 469.

United States Consulate General.
Shanghai. Sept. 21st. 1880.

George W. Lake Esq.
Nagasaki.
Japan.

Sir.

A despatch has been received at this Consulate General asking – at the request of one James Cavanah – for information regarding certain seamen, the crew of the German Barque "Bottiman"

The list of these names is given in a letter addressed "Dear Mr. Lake". and signed "Hans Jensen" Will you please inform me if you can the person alluded to:

Any information you can give regarding the crew of the "Bottiman" will be thankfully received.

I am. Sir.
Your obedient servant.
(Sd.) O. N. Nims.
Consul General

Shanghai China

Enclosure No. 2.

with dispatch no. 102.
to State Department.
Washington D.C.

Letter to Mr. Lake

Nagasaki 24. September. 1880.

O. M. Denny Esqr.
United States Consul General.
Shanghai.

Sir:

I am in receipt of a dispatch from one addressed to me by W. Lake dated 21st. September. 1880.

The list of crew of German Barque "Bettimar" referred to in my dispatch was obtained from H. Pearson Esq. German Consul at this port.

H. Shanagan and J. M. Hurland of this place, informed one part of the "Bettimars" crew joined the "Inbalgan" at Shanghai and one of the said crew returned to Nagasaki. Several months after the "Inbalgan" left Shanghai and reported to them they had murdered Captain and crew. and destroyed the vessel.

C. J. Ackerman residing at Nanga que may be able to give information crew and H. Shanagan and J. M. Hurland's statement.

I am Sir.

Your obedient servant.

(sgd) Edward Lake

Shanghai China.

Enclosure No. 3.

With dispatch No. 102.
to State Department
Washington D. C.

Letter from Mr. Lake.

Extract

C 19 a.

Port of _____

List of SEAMEN* and APPRENTICES who have been ENGAGED or DISCHARGED before me, or who have been LEFT discharged before me, have applied for RELIEF as Distressed British Seamen,

* The term Seaman includes *every* person (except Masters, Pilots, and Apprentices duly

Current No.	Date of Entry of Particulars by Consul.	NAME, &c. OF SEAMAN. Surname.	Christian Name.	Age	If a Mate, No. of his Certificate of Competency or Service.	If a Naval Volunteer, No. of his Certificate R V 2.	If possessed of a Certificate E 2, state the No.	Here state whether the Seaman is "Engaged," "Discharged," "Left behind," reported as "Dead," or "Deserted," or applies for "Relief" without having been discharged before Consul.	PARTICULARS OF SHIP IN WHICH SEAMAN ENGAGES OR TO WHICH HE HAS BELONGED. Name of Ship.	Official No. or Port of Registry.	Description of Voyage or Port to which bound.	Surname of Master.	IF ENGAGED BEFORE CONSUL. Date of Engagement.	WAGES. Rate per Month, Share, or Voyage.	WAGES. Advanced on Entry.	Date of Seaman's expected arrival in United Kingdom.	SHIP IN WHICH SEAMAN Name of Ship.	SHIP IN WHICH SEAMAN Date of Discharge therefrom.
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	15.	16.	17.	18.	19.
616	Dec 16	White	H.	24	Chief Officer			Engaged	Alaska	R. 6.	Coasting	Barnard	Dec 16	£10 0 0	nil		Banshee	Dec 16
7	"	Quinn	A.	27	3d do			"	"	"	"	"	"	£10 0 0	nil		"	"
8	"	Brown	J.	30	Boy			"	"	"	"	"	"	£10 0 0	£2 0 0		Banshee	Oct 16
9	"	Gall	J.	20	AB			"	"	"	"	"	"	£15 0 0	£12 0 0		Alaska	Dec 16
20	"	Emery	C.	20	"			"	"	"	"	"	"	£10 0 0	£10 0 0		do	"
1	"	Kelly	J.	25	"			"	"	"	"	"	"	£12 0 0	£10 0 0		do	"
2	"	Brady	A	23	"			"	"	"	"	"	"	£10 0 0	£10 0 0		Charlie	"
3	"	Higgins	J.	27	"			"	"	"	"	"	"	£12 0 0	£10 0 0		Albion	"
4	"	Robinson	J.	25	"			"	"	"	"	"	"	£15 0 0	£10 0 0		Pinewood, Bale	"
5	"	Johnson	J.	21	"			"	"	"	"	"	"	£10 0 0	£10 0 0		Alaska	"
6	"	Butler	H.	21	"			"	"	"	"	"	"	£10 0 0	£10 0 0		do	"
7	"	Shaw	J.	22	"			"	"	"	"	"	"	£10 0 0	£10 0 0		Royalsaxon	"
1625	"	Silva	A.	26	"			"	"	"	"	"	"	£10 0 0	£10 0 0		Alaska	"

† The Consul should obtain from the Master of the Ship the Certificate (Mates, R V 2, or E 2,) belonging to any Seaman who has died or deserted, and forward the same to

☞ *A Return in this form is to be made out and signed by the Consul and sent by*

Shanghai

BEHIND from their Ships, also those who have been reported "DEAD" or "DESERTED," or who, not having been
from the 16 day of December 1868 to the 16 day of December 1868.

indentured and registered) employed or engaged in any capacity on board any Ship.

LAST SERVED	IF DISCHARGED BEFORE CONSUL.										IF REPORTED "DEAD" OR "DESERTED."†					REMARKS.	Entered in Registrar General's Office by
		PARTICULARS OF ENGAGEMENT.		Rating on Discharge.	REPORTED CHARACTER			WAGES.						If Dead, and Wages and Effects were received by Consul, fill in under-mentioned particulars. If either were not received by Consul, state "Not received" in the proper Column.					
Port of Discharge.	Date of Discharge.	Port at which engaged.	Date of Engagement.		Ability.	Conduct.	Sobriety.	State whether paid by Master. To Consul or to Seaman.	In Cash or by Bill.	Amount.	Cause of Discharge.	Date of Death or Desertion.	Place.	No. of Packages of Effects.	WAGES. Whether in Cash or by Bill.	Amount.	If the Seaman deserted his Ship, or was left behind by the Master without the Sanction of the Consul the circumstances should be stated. If the Seaman applies for Relief without having been discharged by the Consul, it should be so stated, together with the Name of his last Ship. If the Seaman is a Royal Naval Volunteer, the Consul should urge upon him the necessity of appearing before some Shipping Master in the United Kingdom within the prescribed time. If the Seaman persists in engaging himself for a Voyage which will prevent his complying with the Conditions of the Reserve, a note of the circumstance should be made here.	
20.	21.	22.	23.	24.	25.	26.	27.	28.	29.	30.	31.	32.	33.	34.	35.	36.	37.	38.
Shai																		

the Board the Board of Trade with this Return.—Should the Master have died, his Certificate of Competency or Service should also be obtained, and forwarded in like manner.
each Mail each Mail to the Registrar General of Seamen, Adelaide Place, London Bridge.

I hereby certify that the above is a true extract from the Crew Book of Seamen shipped discharged left at this Port.

H Bonnet Consulate
Shanghai 30 September 1868

J. Mudge Capp
Consul

C 19 a.

Port of _____

List of SEAMEN* and APPRENTICES who have been ENGAGED or DISCHARGED before me, or who have been LEFT discharged before me, have applied for RELIEF as Distressed British Seamen,

* The term Seaman includes *every* person (except Masters, Pilots, and Apprentices duly

Current No.	Date of Entry of Particulars by Consul.	NAME, &c. OF SEAMAN. Surname.	Christian Name.	Age	If a Mate, No. of his Certificate of Competency or Service.	If a Naval Volunteer, No. of his Certificate R V 2.	If possessed of a Certificate E 2, state the No.	Here state whether the Seaman is "Engaged," "Discharged," "Left behind," reported as "Dead," or "Deserted," or applies for "Relief" without having been discharged before Consul.	PARTICULARS OF SHIP IN WHICH SEAMAN ENGAGES OR TO WHICH HE HAS BELONGED. Name of Ship.	Official No. or Port of Registry.	Description of Voyage or Port to which bound.	Surname of Master.	IF ENGAGED BEFORE CONSUL. Date of Engagement.	WAGES. Rate per Month, Share, or Voyage.	Advanced on Entry.	Date of Seaman's expected arrival in United Kingdom.	SHIP IN WHICH SEAMAN Name of Ship.	Date of Discharge therefrom.
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	15.	16.	17.	18.	19.

U.S. Consulate Genl.
Shanghai China.

Enclosure No. 1.

with dispatch No. 2.
to State Department
Washington D.C.

Crew list of "Alaska"

† The Consul should obtain from the Master of the Ship the Certificate (Mates, R V 2, or E 2,) belonging to any Seaman who has died or deserted, and forward the same t

☞ *A Return in this form is to be made out and signed by the Consul and sent by*

Substance to Press

Given C.P. to Press Dec. 21.

No. 103] Oct. 24 1880 United States Consulate General at Shanghai,

Mr. Dennys, Consul General. to the State Department, Mr. Adee

DEPARTMENT OF STATE DEC 4 1880 RECEIVED

Subject:— Telegraphs in China.

ABSTRACT OF CONTENTS.

Rec'd C.P. Dec 21.

One to be constructed between Shanghai and Tientsin with a branch line to Nankin from Chinkiang.

(Published - No 3, Com Rpts.)

No. 103.

United States Consulate General,

Shanghai, October 24th 1880

Hon. John Hay.

assistant Secretary of State,

Washington, D.C.

Sir,

I have just been informed by a mandarin from the Yamen of His Excellency Viceroy Li, at Tientsin, that the Throne has granted the prayer contained in the Viceroys memorial, to construct a telegraph line from Shanghai to Tientsin, which when completed will be about 1200 miles in length.

The route will be from Shanghai to Chinkiang, thence along the line of the Grand canal to Tientsin.

The.

The Viceroy Lu at Nankin also proposes to construct a short line of about 40 miles, to connect the Capital of this Province with the main one at Chinkiang.

The work of setting the poles and laying the wire, will be begun early next Spring. The cost of this enterprise is estimated at $500.000.

It will be of great advantage and utility to the Chinese Government as well as to foreigners, especially as communication with the North by sea is suspended during the winter months.

More than two years ago while at Tientsin, I urged upon the Viceroy the advantages that would

would result to the Chinese Government in the Construction of not only a telegraph but a line of railroad as well, over this route. That the traffic between Shanghai and Peking was large and constantly on the increase. That with these means of communication it would be kept up from one year end to another; and, that in the event of a war with some foreign power - which was not unlikely at some time - the railroad would render the government quite independent in the transmission of soldiers, supplies and munitions of war, needed in defence of the Capital, in case her gulf highway should be cut off.

The.

The Secretary admitted the force of these suggestions and said that he hoped we may shape to see them put into a practical operation."

Dear Sir.

Your obedient servant

O. M. Dewey

Samuel Gompers

Rec'd Dec 9, 1880 Mr. Wood

No. 104.] Oct. 24 1880 United States Consulate General at Shanghai,

Mr. Osmus. Consul General. to the State Department,

Subject:— Returns



ABSTRACT OF CONTENTS.

Returns. No. 118 and 119. for Quarter ending Sept. 30. 1880.

No. 104.

United States Consulate General,

Shanghai, October 24th 1880

Hon. Charles Payson.

Third Assistant Secretary of State,

Washington, D.C.

Sir,

I have the honor to inclose herewith Journals No. 118 and 119 for the Quarter ending September 30th. 1880.

I am. Sir.

Your obedient servant

O. N. Denny

Consul General.

Inclosures.

No. 1. Journal 118.

" 2. " 119.

No. 105] 27. Oct 1880 United States Consulate General at Shanghai,

Mr. Dennys. Consul General, to the State Department,

Subject:— Teas.

Communication and package sent to Mr. Dec. 1, 1880 Dep Dec 9, 1880 Wood

DEPARTMENT OF STATE DEC 4 1880 RECEIVED

ABSTRACT OF CONTENTS.

Sends samples of tea for material Board of Seattle.

No. 105.

United States Consulate General,

Shanghai, October 24th 1880

Hon. Charles Payson

Third Assistant Secretary of State,

Washington, D.C.

Sir,

In compliance with the request of assistant Surgeon Chas. Smart U.S.A. of the National Board of Health. I forward addressed to the Department two packages containing samples of teas which please deliver as above together with the enclosed letter & with same inclosures.

I am. Sir.

Your obedient servant

O. N. Denny

Consul General

Inclosures. Letter to Asst. Surgeon Chas. Smart U.S.A.

Ack

Ack Dec 9, 1880 Wood

No. 106] 28. Oct. 1880 United States Consulate General at Shanghai,

DEPARTMENT OF STATE DEC 4 1880 RECEIVED

Mr. Dennys. Consul General. to the State Department,

Subject:— United States vs. J. H. Burnett.

ABSTRACT OF CONTENTS.

Some remarks on the trial at Wenchow.

and Ningpo.

No. 106.

United States Consulate General,

Shanghai, October 28th 1880

Hon. Charles Payson.

Third Assistant Secretary of State,

Washington, D.C.

Sir,

Referring to my No. 42. to you concerning the escape from Mr. Lord of J. H. Burnett, charged with the abduction of a Chinese man at Wenchow, I have to inform you that through this Consulate General the accused was re-arrested and turned over to Mr. Lord for re-trial which was concluded some days ago, with the same result as before, all three of the associates, as in the first trial finding the Defendant not guilty.

I am.

There were not perhaps as many errors committed by the Counsel in the second trial as the first. yet enough to warrant the appellate Court to set aside the judgment and discharge the Defendant.

Perhaps the greatest mistake made by the Counsel was in attaching any importance to the testimony of the principal witness for the prosecution after he had been severely beaten with the "bamboo".

Whether this beating was done to influence his testimony or not. I am not quite prepared to say. but. one thing appears from the reports that the statements of the witness after bamboozing differed very materially to those made before

If the Defendant could have had

had a trial by jury. as mentioned in my
No. 43. to the Department, there would
doubtless have been but one trial
and that resulting in the acquittal of the Defendant

The proceedings in both these trials
have been so irregular. that not
only the severest criticisms have
been passed on the action of Sir. Lord.
by all Parsian residence here. but upon
our Consular Court system as well.
saying nothing of the injustice which
has resulted to the Defendant.

However efficient Sir. Lord may
be in other respects as a Consul.
it is to be hoped, that he will
never be called upon to again
sit as a Court. in criminal
cases of this importance.

I inclose these extracts from
the.

the Press have for the perusal of the Department, relating to the matter.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

O. M. Dancy

Consul General.

Inclosures.

Three extracts from the Press.

THE NUN ABDUCTION CASE.

In this revolutionary age, when almost every existing institution is threatened with destruction, trial by jury, the birthright and safeguard of the liberties of the Anglo-Saxon, has not escaped. To say, as often is said, that it frequently leads to absurdities, and sometimes to gross injustice, is but to admit that all men are liable to weaknesses, and that no human institution is perfect. That the average judge who has been for the greater part of his life sifting and weighing evidence is (until he arrives at his dotage) more likely to get at the truth than even twelve laymen is self-evident; and that most judges, both British and American, are broad-minded and unprejudiced men and, at least in the present day, almost without exception free from the taint of corruption in any form, must be admitted by all. Yet human nature even in a judge is weak, and however much they may try to sink their individual opinions and beliefs, even the best of them cannot avoid being consciously or unconsciously influenced by their own notions of morality and justice. That a man who is charged with a crime is therefore safer in the hands of twelve or five of his peers, even if they be ignorant country shopkeepers, than in those of one man, although that man be the most upright and wisest judge in the land, is an opinion which is still held by the vast majority of men both in England and America. If then, this right of trial by jury is so stoutly insisted on in the Home countries, where the judges are selected for their high attainments amongst a vast supply of trained and practised legal talent, how much more necessary is it that in such places as the treaty ports of China our lives and liberties should not be placed in the power of individual men, some of them quite young, and most of them without any legal training, and otherwise not the best fitted for the exercise of judicial functions. The British Consuls at the outports, who are the judges of what are called the Provincial Courts, are all men who were sent to China in their youth, and whose time since their arrival has been fully occupied in the study of a difficult language and in learning the art of despatch writing. Few of them can be supposed to be endowed with "the judicial mind," and only one or two have had the opportunity of obtaining any instruction in the laws of evidence or in legal technicalities. The Consuls for the United States are selected in a different, but altogether unsystematic, manner, and while some are lawyers by profession, more are ex-amateur soldiers, clerks from Government offices, and, far worse, missionaries appointed in China. These latter may be worthy and intelligent men in their way, but their holy calling is generally supposed to deprive them of the qualifications of men of the world which lawyers are presumed not only to possess but to require for the right fulfilment of the duties of their profession. The United States Government is certainly to be commended in that for many years it has eschewed the appointing of merchant Consuls in China, but it may be questioned if it has not fallen into a worse error by the selection of missionaries, some of them far from being men of discretion, to fill the responsible position of Consuls and judges, and even to act as head of the Legation. American residents in China are the most ready to condemn this practice. British subjects have the benefit of juries at Shanghai, and residents at the outports have the power of appealing to a duly qualified Supreme Court in the country itself. Although this is always an expensive and inconvenient resource, it is an advantage which is not within the reach of American citizens. At the outports in China, where from these causes there exists a much greater necessity for this right of trial by jury, Britons and Americans are deprived of it.

This disadvantage was never more forcibly illustrated than in the Nun Abduction Case, the second trial of which has just been concluded at Ningpo, and the reports of which occupied a very large space in the Shanghai papers for ten days. The case was first tried at Wênchow, where the abduction was alleged to have taken place, before the United States Consul for Ningpo, a missionary, with two officers of the *Monocacy* as Assessors. Judgment was then given by the Consul against the defendant, an American citizen, but as both the Assessors dissented from it, it had to be referred to the Minister at Peking before it could be executed. Mr. Seward, deciding that the Court was not properly constituted, ordered a new trial. This has just taken place at Ningpo before the same missionary Consul, who this time had as Associates two missionaries and a merchant. Judgment was again given against the defendant, who was fined $500 and sentenced to a year's imprisonment. All three Associates in this second trial were likewise of opinion that the man's guilt had not been proved, and the case has therefore to be again referred to Peking, and will probably have to be carried to the United States for final decision, the defendant in the meantime being debarred from entering into any permanent employment. Now, considering that the five Associates, all of whom we are entitled to consider men of equal intelligence with the judge, were of opinion that the defendant was not guilty, there is the highest probability that had he been tried by a jury he would have been acquitted. The Consul begins his judgment with some remarks on trial by jury. He says:—"And even in our own country there are, as we all know, limits to this right. It does not extend to 'cases arising in the land or naval forces, or in the militia, when in actual service in time of war or public danger.' And why not? Obviously because it would be impracticable or unsafe. For a similar reason it does not extend to, and it cannot be claimed in our Courts here." Why impracticable or unsafe in China we fail to understand. There are enough American citizens at the larger ports to form juries, and if the alleged crime takes place at a small port where there are not sufficient, the defendant could either be removed to Shanghai for trial, or citizens could be drafted from other ports, or a gunboat sent. We have not seen the report of the summing up and speech of the Counsel for the defence, but we can hardly suppose him guilty of the nonsense which the Consul puts into his mouth, when he says—"But we have citizens here, and we have citizens here who commit crimes. What is to be done with them? The objection under consideration makes us this reply, 'Nothing; let them alone. They must not be deprived of life, liberty, or property without due process of law.' And this 'due process of law' is under existing circumstances impossible. Shall we then say to our people who commit, or who are charged with committing, crimes in this country, 'Go on; commit whatever wrongs or outrages you like; you have nothing to fear. The shield of the great Constitution is over you. You cannot be convicted except on trial by jury; and there is and there can be no trial by jury here.' The objection then logically leads to this, that citizens of the United States in China are amenable to no law. No matter how much they trample upon and outrage the rights of this people they cannot be restrained or punished." Whatever force these remarks from the Bench may have is all in favour of the immediate extension of the right of trial by jury to China. Until that right is granted, persons charged with serious crimes can be sent to the States for trial, the depositions of witnesses who cannot also be sent being taken on the spot.

On the merits of the case itself we do not propose to say one word beyond that we are informed by correspondents in Shanghai, where it has been fully reported and discussed, that there is an almost universal opinion that the man was no guilty. We cannot blame the Consul for adhering to his convictions, but we think that the familiar quotation—

> Man, proud man,
> Dress'd in a little brief authority,
> Most ignorant of what he's most assured,
> Plays such fantastic tricks before high heaven
> As make the Angels weep,

is one fully justified in this case.—*Daily Press.*

From the "Daily Press" Hong Kong.

THE NUN ABDUCTION CASE.

The following is an extract from Dr. Lord's first judgment in the above case, delivered on board the *Monocacy* at Wênchow on the 16th March last:—

"Whang I Yêh's testimony is objected to, and I think with some reason, by the counsel for the accused, on the ground of his having been intimidated. I am aware that the Chinese officials repel this imputation. And I am by no means prepared to affirm its truth. Still it is certain that Whang I Yêh in his examinations by his own officials has been beaten. I cannot help regarding this as a very mistaken and unfortunate circumstance, as witnesses thus treated, when brought into our courts to give evidence against our people can never be of much utility. So, as I wish to give the accused the benefit of all reasonable doubt, I shall not accept this part of Whang I Yêh's testimony. But I shall simply use the facts that are proved by other witnesses, or that are admitted by the accused himself."

In his second judgment at Ningpo on the 8th October, Dr. Lord said:—

"Again, the charge so often and so strongly made that the Chinese officials have by means of torture and intimidation procured false testimony against the accused, is certainly a very grave one, and one that should not have been either made or insinuated without adequate proof. But no such proof has been given. On the contrary, no witness in the case, so far as is known to the Court, has been tortured, and only one has been beaten, and he, according to his own statements, was not beaten for the purpose of influencing his testimony. The Court of course, cannot know, and therefore it will not assert, that there has been no unfair influence exerted over these witnesses. But the exertion of such influence is not to be admitted on mere presumption or suspicion, and especially not on the presumption or suspicion of the party accused. It is, I think, commonly a mistaken and always an unfortunate circumstance when Chinese witnesses intended to give evidence in our Courts are for any reason subjected to blows or confinement; not that the circumstance affords any adequate presumption that the evidence given is involuntary, but that it is likely to awaken distrust. And so Courts will always demur to such proceedings, and look with great care into all matters of this kind. In the case in question, Whang I Yêh was of course a criminal on his own account. Any connection that Burnett may have had with his transaction could in no way relieve him. He was therefore in accordance with the Chinese law and Chinese usage, liable to the treatment that he has received. And this treatment many have been, and in the absence of proof to the contrary, it must be accepted as having been, on his own account and not for the purpose of inducing him to criminate Burnett. The principle which has been laid down for us to follow in regard to the accused—to hold him innocent until his is proved to be guilty—should be applied here as well as elsewhere. The Court therefore cannot admit the objection made by the defendant to the competency of the Chinese testimony given against him, on the ground that it has been involuntary. The Court does not and cannot know that it has been entirely voluntary. But it has no sufficient reason to suppose that it has not."

The apparent inconsistency in the two judgments delivered by Dr. Lord, we may assume, is the foundation for the dissensions expressed by the Assessors, who formed the Court in conjunction with the U. S. Consul in the trial at Ningpo.

From the "Shanghai Mercury"
October 25. 1880.

It would be difficult to find a better illustration of some of the evils consequent on the present system of Consular jurisdiction, to which the attention of the meeting of the International Law Association at Berne was drawn by Mr. Iriyé in his recent paper, than the Burnett abduction case. The result of the two trials, which Mr. Burnett has already undergone, can have satisfied neither the accusers, the accused, nor the judge. The accusers have got their verdict, but it is the verdict of one judge against six assessors: the accused is condemned, although all six assessors found in his favour: the judge finds himself alone in his opinion of the guilt of the accused with his assessors against him in each trial. No one concerned, not even the lawyers engaged in the second trial, can possibly be pleased with this result.

The case itself was very simple. Mr. Burnett, a tide-surveyor at Wênchow, finding life somewhat wearisome at that scantily-populated port, was anxious for a concubine. Having resided for a long time in this country and being familiar with its language and customs, and with the very doubtful reputation enjoyed by the occupants of nunneries in this country, he instructed or authorised, it was alleged, his head boatman to procure a certain nun residing on an island near his quarters. The head boatman, with the aid of four of his crew, forcibly abducted the nun and brought her to Mr. Burnett's lodging. Here, according to her evidence, she was detained against her will for some days, made to subserve his desires, and ultimately returned to her home. The matter might doubtless have been arranged by a money payment, but that Mr. Burnett himself brought it to the notice of his superior, Mr. Mackay, the person in charge of the Customs' establishment at Wênchow, who, it was said, incited the Chinese officials to take the matter up, and Mr. Burnett was charged with the forcible abduction of the complainant, a very serious charge, as it is needless to say. There being no American Consul at Wênchow, Dr. Lord, a missionary who is also American Consul at Ningpo, was taken to Wênchow in a man-of-war to try the case. Assessors were chosen from among the officers of the man-of-war, and Dr. Lord found the prisoner guilty, the assessors unanimously dissenting. On an appeal to Peking, the American Minister found the whole transaction so irregular that he ordered a re-hearing of the case; and Mr. Burnett, already ruined by the loss of his appointment and the gratuity to which he was entitled by his length of service, had to stand his trial again at Ningpo. The case occupied several days, lawyers were brought at great expense from Shanghai, and witnesses from Wênchow, with the same result as before. Dr. Lord again found the prisoner guilty, while all three assessors, two of them missionaries, and one a merchant, were unanimous in the statement that the charge was not proved. Omitting the technical objections, which had naturally no weight with a judge entirely innocent of legal training, we may state the prisoner's defence in a few words. He asserted that he had no idea that force was necessary to procure the presence of the nun, and he had never authorised force to be used; and the only witness to contradict him was the head boatman, who had been tortured by the mandarins and kept a prisoner under their supervision up to the very moment of his appearance in the witness-box, and who would have made himself liable to severer penalties still had he acknowledged that the employment of force was his own idea entirely. We should have thought that this treatment of the witness would, in the eyes of any honourable man, have invalidated his testimony at once; we should have thought that a missionary at least would have found it a good opportunity to show the Chinese officials that such behaviour to a man, who said he had only acted on the orders of his superior, could not be tolerated by a civilised judge; and to add to the enormity of the proceeding, the very official who had caused the man to be cruelly beaten was allowed to sit in the Court and intimidate him by his presence during the delivery of his evidence.

Without going farther into the question of the guilt or innocence of Burnett, we wish to show how strongly this case impugns the existing system of Consular jurisdiction. It is supposed to be the inalienable right of an Anglo-saxon to be tried by a jury of his equals at the assize-town nearest to the place where the alleged crime was committed. But there being no Court at all at Wênchow, and not a sufficient number of American residents at Ningpo to form a jury, he had to be tried by a missionary Consul as judge with a bench of assessors constituted as we have already described. Surely, if his trial could not be held at Wênchow, he might have been brought to Shanghai, where he would have had the advantage of a legally trained judge, and where the technical points raised by his Counsel would at least have been weighed with the care that some of them must have merited. It is obvious that had he had a jury, he must have been acquitted, for all six of the assessors pronounced in his favour. Much time and expense would have been saved, for we know by the sad experience of courts-martial how dilatory and costly amateur Courts always contrive to be. Society in China would have avoided the scandal of seeing three ministers of the Gospel engaged in trying a case so uncongenial to their calling and profession, and substantial justice would probably have been done without the necessity of two separate trials and two appeals to Peking. In an able pamphlet published some short time since by Mr. J. J. Henderson, he advocated the appointment of international Courts, such as exist in Egypt, but the difficulty in this course lies in the fact that the interests of Great Britain in China are so much larger than those of all other nations combined, that to be fairly representative, the Courts would have to be almost exclusively English. At any rate we may hope that the present case will draw the attention of the United States Government to the undesirability of appointing missionaries as Consuls, or of allowing judicial powers to any representatives of their country who have not had a legal training.

From the North China Daily News
Shanghai Oct. 25. 1880

Shanghai China.

Inclosure No. 1.

Written dispatch No. 105
to Department of State
Washington D. C.

Extract from the
"North China Daily News"
Burnett case
May 25 1920

No. —

Answered Dec 10th 1880

United States Consulate General,

Shanghai, October 29th 1880

Honorable Charles Payson

Third Assistant Secretary of State

Washington D.C.

Sir:—

I have the honor to enclose copies of two letters, with Enclosures, which I have received from the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation relative to the non-payment of a draft drawn by me, when I was at Canton, on the Secretary of the Treasury for $614.44 for residue of salary for 1st Quarter 1880.

You will observe by the letter of the 11th of October that the Bank holds me responsible for any loss that may arise in Exchange or Exchange etc: and in their letter of the 21st inst. they inform me that the Bill has been returned to them with protest attached and they request me to remit

the

the amount of loan with charges added - in all $ 703. 53/100

I have requested the Manager of said Bank to again present the draft at the Treasury for payment believing that it will be duly honored.

In the Bank holds me responsible for any loss arising on account of the non-payment of this draft when it was presented at the Treasury I shall be obliged if the Department will allow me to draw on it for the amount which I may be called upon to pay.

I am, Sir
Your Obedient Servant
F S Chinbin

Enclosure

1. Hongkong Shanghai Bank letter dated Oct 11. 1880
2. " " " 21 "

Copy

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking
Corporation, Hongkong 11th Oct 1880

F. D. Sherman Esq:
U.S. Consulate
Shanghai

Dear Sir:

Referring to the draft $614.41/100
drawn by you on the Secy of Treasury
at Washington dated 1st April 1880 - I
am informed by our New York Agent
that it is refused payment, with a
verbal statement that "it cannot
"be paid the drawer Mr. F. D. Sherman
"having no authority to draw, the
"Consul himself having already
"drawn the amount and the
"Treasury must look to him
"for payment."

We have communicated with
Col. C. P. Lincoln and I enclose
copy of his reply which has been
sent on to New York Agent and
on learning the result we
will again advise you, in
the meantime please note

that

that we hold you responsible for
any loss that may arise from
Exchange - or - Exchange and
any Expenses that may have
been incurred for protest &c &c

I am, Dear Sir
Yours faithfully
(signed) J. DuBois
Act Cash Manager

Copy

Canton 2d October 1880

Chief Manager,
Hongkong & Shanghai Bank
Hongkong

Dear Sir

In reply to yours of 30th ultimo re draft drawn on the U.S. Treasury and sold to you by Mr. Oberlies, I beg to say that while I am in no wise interested in Mr. O's accounts while he was in charge of this Consulate nor in his drawing selling &c of drafts by him for salary due him, I shall take pleasure in rendering you any assistance possible in the matter. I have just mailed a letter inclosing a copy of yours on the subject to the Department of State forwarding same through the Consulate General at Shanghai and have no doubt that after receipt the draft will on presentation be paid. Mr. Oberlies' drafts

for

for 4th Quarter 879 was duly honored and this one should have been. The statement that "the Consul had already drawn for the amount" is entirely erroneous. The draft was for balance of salary due Mr. Shelton for Quarter Ending 31st March 1880 after deducting amount of fees collected by him during the quarter. Therefore it would have been impossible for me to have drawn for the amount as I left the United States on 20th March (10 days before the close of the Quarter) and arrived here some 3 weeks after the draft had been purchased by you. By the "Oceanic" I write also to the Treasury Department forwarding Copy of your letter and am confident the draft will be duly honored.

If instructed by the Department to take up the draft in question

I

I would do so with pleasure.

Mr. Sherburn is the U.S. Interpreter at the U.S. Consulate General at Shanghai if you desire to communicate with him though I should not deem it at all necessary.

I am, Dear Sir
Faithfully Yours
(signed) E. T. Cunliffe

With despatch No

Hongkong & Shanghai
Bank Ld
Mr. Shelbie
October 11th 1880

Copy

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation
Hongkong 21st October 1880

F. D. Chadwin Esq
U. S. Consulate
Shanghai

Dear Sir,

Referring to my letter of 11th instant I have to day received from our Agent at New York the Bill drawn by you on the Secretary of Treasury at Washington for $614.41 with protest attached for non-payment and shall be obliged if you will kindly remit to us either direct or through our Shanghai Branch $706.53 amount of Bill and charges as per memo at foot.

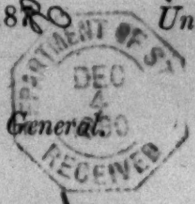
I am, Dear Sir
Yours faithfully
(signed) F. W. Roth
Actg Asst Manager

Memo
Draft $614.41 @ 92½ = $664.25
Protesting charges 2.18
Int. from 31st March 16
20th October 204 days
@ 10 % 37.12
$703.53

Tels despatch to
Hkg & Shanghai
Bank to Mr.
Chefoo - Octo 21/80

Acknd Dec 9. 1880 C.P. Wood

No. 104] Oct. 29. 1880 United States Consulate General at Shanghai,



Mr. Denny, Consul General to the State Department,

Subject:— Stamps.

ABSTRACT OF CONTENTS.

Requisition for new date stamps.

No. 109.

United States Consulate General,

Shanghai, October 29. 1880

Hon. Charles Payson.

Third Assistant Secretary of State,

Washington, D.C.

Sir,

As the date stamps in this office are worn out as will be seen by the inclosed impression. I have to request that you send me two new ones.

I am. Sir.

Your obedient Servant.

O. N. Denny

Consul General.

Inclosure.

No. 1. Impression of date stamp.

Allow one stove for jail,

Wood C.P.

No. 108] Oct. 29. 1880 United States Consulate General at Shanghai,

Mr. Denny. Consul General. to the State Department,



Subject:— Stores.

Dupt Dec 7th, 1880

Ack'd Dec 9, 880

ABSTRACT OF CONTENTS.

Request to buy new ones.

No. 108.

United States Consulate General,

Shanghai, October 29 1870

Hon. Charles Payson.

Third assistant Secretary of State,

Washington, D.C.

Sir,

The stores of this Consulate General, and jail, which have been in use since 1845. are so burnt out, that it will be necessary to have new ones this winter. I therefore request permission to purchase stove for the offices, and one for heating the jail.

I am. Sir.

Your obedient Servant.

O. N. Brown

Consul General

Approve if no objection appears. C.P.

No. 109] 20 Nov. 1880 United States Consulate General at Shanghai,

Mr. Denny, Consul General. to the State Department,

Subject:— Interpretership Tientsin Consulate.

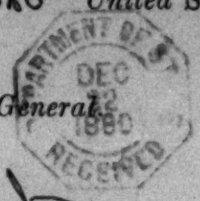
ABSTRACT OF CONTENTS.

Endorses com. Bryant as interpreter

Mr. Wood

No. 110] Mar. 3. 1880 *United States Consulate General at Shanghai,*

Mr. Burns, *Consul General,* *to the State Department,*



Rec'd Dec 1, 81.

Subject:— Returns.

ABSTRACT OF CONTENTS.

Sends. returns of Consular offices. for
3d. Quarter. 1880.

RETURN OF ~~CRIMINAL~~ Police CASES HEARD IN THE COURT OF THE

From the First. *of* July. *to the*

DATE OF FIRST PROCEEDINGS.	NAME OF PRISONER.	CHARGE.	BY WHOM BROUGHT.
Aug. 14.	Chas. Hodges.	Assault.	Chinese.
" 30.	W. Kalfus.	Refusal of duty.	Lieut. Goodall.
" "	S.B. Quick.	Vagrancy.	Police.
Sept. 20.	Dennis DeLaney.	Drunk.	"
" 27.	S. Walnes.	"	"

Approved
O.N. Denny
Colonial Secretary.

ici
~~INAL~~ CASES HEARD IN THE COURT OF THE UNITED STATES CONSULATE GENERAL, AT SHANGHAI, CHINA.

of July. to the Thirtieth day of September 1880, *inclusive.*

CHARGE.	BY WHOM BROUGHT.	JUDGMENT.	AMOUNT OF FINES IMPOSED.	AMOUNT OF FEES CHARGED AND RECEIVED.	DISPOSITION OF FINES AND FEES.				
					ment	Clk.	Jail	Cntgy.	Total.
Assault.	Chinese.	Guilty.	$5-	$15.50	10.	5-	.50	5-	20.50
Refusal of duty.	Lieut. Goodall.	" "		26.50	4-		22.50		26.50
Vagrancy.	Police.	Committed.							
Drunk.	"	Guilty.		4.50	4-		.50		4.50
"	"	"		4.50	4-		.50		4.50
			$ 5-	51.-	22-	5-	24-	5-	56-

E.O.E.
Shanghai Sept. 30. 1880.
D.B. Lewis.
Clerk of Court.

nny
ut Returned.

RETURN OF CRIMINAL CASES HEARD IN THE COURT OF THE UNIT

From the ..... *of* ..... *to the* .....

NO. OF CASE.	DATE OF FIRST PROCEEDINGS.	NAME OF PRISONER.	CHARGE.	BY WHOM BROUGHT.
				United States Consulate. Shanghai. China.
				Shanghai. China.
				Indefinite No. 1.
				With dispatch No. 110
				To State Department. Washington D.C.
				Return of police cases. 3d. Quarter. 1880

ED STATES CONSULATE GENERAL, AT SHANGHAI, CHINA.

day of 187 , *inclusive.*

JUDGMENT.	AMOUNT OF FINES IMPOSED.	AMOUNT OF FEES CHARGED AND RECEIVED.	DISPOSITION OF FINES AND FEES.	

RETURN OF CRIMINAL CASES HEARD IN THE COURT OF THE

From the First. *of* July. *to the*

DATE OF FIRST PROCEEDINGS.	NAME OF PRISONER.	CHARGE.	BY WHOM BROUGHT.
July 1.	Dahm Holmes.	Assault.	Chinese.
Aug. 4.	B. F. Littlefield.	Receiving Stolen goods.	Police.

abscond.
O. N. Denny
Coroner Counsel

CRIMINAL CASES HEARD IN THE COURT OF THE UNITED STATES CONSULATE GENERAL, AT SHANGHAI, CHINA.

st. of July. to the Thirtieth day of September 1880, inclusive.

.	CHARGE.	BY WHOM BROUGHT.	JUDGMENT.	AMOUNT OF FINES IMPOSED.	AMOUNT OF FEES CHARGED AND RECEIVED.	DISPOSITION OF FINES AND FEES.					
						Clk.	Marshal	Sheriff	Chitty	Total.	
s.	Assault.	Chinese.	Guilty.	$15-	$14.50	4.50	10-		15-	$29.50	
d.	Passing stolen goods.	Police.	" "		29.20	7.20	19-	3-		29.20	one month.
				$15-	43.70	11.70	29-	3.	15-	58.70	
			C. & O. C. Shanghai. Sept. 30. 1880. D. B. Lewis. Clerk of Court.								
D.—											
Penny Journal.											

RETURN OF CRIMINAL CASES HEARD IN THE COURT OF THE UNIT

From the ..... *of* ..... *to the* .....

NO. OF CASE.	DATE OF FIRST PROCEEDINGS.	NAME OF PRISONER.	CHARGE.	BY WHOM BROUGHT.
1	Return of Criminal Cases. 3d Quarter. 1880.		No. 1. Cattle Trespass. Warrington, D.C.	United States Marshal Cincinnati.
2			No. 2. Cattle Trespass. Warrington, D.C.	United States Marshal Cincinnati.
3			No. 3. Cattle Trespass. Warrington, D.C.	United States Marshal Cincinnati.
4			No. 4. Cattle Trespass. Warrington, D.C.	United States Marshal Cincinnati.
5			No. 5. Cattle Trespass. Warrington, D.C.	United States Marshal Cincinnati.
6			No. 6. Cattle Trespass. Warrington, D.C.	United States Marshal Cincinnati.
7			No. 7. Cattle Trespass. Warrington, D.C.	United States Marshal Cincinnati.
8			No. 8. Cattle Trespass. Warrington, D.C.	United States Marshal Cincinnati.
9			No. 9. Cattle Trespass. Warrington, D.C.	United States Marshal Cincinnati.
10			No. 10. Cattle Trespass. Warrington, D.C.	United States Marshal Cincinnati.
11			No. 11. Cattle Trespass. Warrington, D.C.	United States Marshal Cincinnati.
12			No. 12. Cattle Trespass. Warrington, D.C.	United States Marshal Cincinnati.
13			No. 13. Cattle Trespass. Warrington, D.C.	United States Marshal Cincinnati.
14			No. 14. Cattle Trespass. Warrington, D.C.	United States Marshal Cincinnati.
15			No. 15. Cattle Trespass. Warrington, D.C.	United States Marshal Cincinnati.
16			No. 16. Cattle Trespass. Warrington, D.C.	United States Marshal Cincinnati.
17			No. 17. Cattle Trespass. Warrington, D.C.	United States Marshal Cincinnati.
18			No. 18. Cattle Trespass. Warrington, D.C.	United States Marshal Cincinnati.
19			No. 19. Cattle Trespass. Warrington, D.C.	United States Marshal Cincinnati.
20			No. 20. Cattle Trespass. Warrington, D.C.	United States Marshal Cincinnati.
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24			No. 24. Cattle Trespass. Warrington, D.C.	United States Marshal Cincinnati.
25			No. 25. Cattle Trespass. Warrington, D.C.	United States Marshal Cincinnati.
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33			No. 33. Cattle Trespass. Warrington, D.C.	United States Marshal Cincinnati.
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37			No. 37. Cattle Trespass. Warrington, D.C.	United States Marshal Cincinnati.
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44			No. 44. Cattle Trespass. Warrington, D.C.	United States Marshal Cincinnati.
45			No. 45. Cattle Trespass. Warrington, D.C.	United States Marshal Cincinnati.
46			No. 46. Cattle Trespass. Warrington, D.C.	United States Marshal Cincinnati.
47			No. 47. Cattle Trespass. Warrington, D.C.	United States Marshal Cincinnati.
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50			No. 50. Cattle Trespass. Warrington, D.C.	United States Marshal Cincinnati.
51			No. 51. Cattle Trespass. Warrington, D.C.	United States Marshal Cincinnati.
52			No. 52. Cattle Trespass. Warrington, D.C.	United States Marshal Cincinnati.
53			No. 53. Cattle Trespass. Warrington, D.C.	United States Marshal Cincinnati.
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55			No. 55. Cattle Trespass. Warrington, D.C.	United States Marshal Cincinnati.
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63			No. 63. Cattle Trespass. Warrington, D.C.	United States Marshal Cincinnati.
64			No. 64. Cattle Trespass. Warrington, D.C.	United States Marshal Cincinnati.
65			No. 65. Cattle Trespass. Warrington, D.C.	United States Marshal Cincinnati.
66			No. 66. Cattle Trespass. Warrington, D.C.	United States Marshal Cincinnati.
67			No. 67. Cattle Trespass. Warrington, D.C.	United States Marshal Cincinnati.
68			No. 68. Cattle Trespass. Warrington, D.C.	United States Marshal Cincinnati.
69			No. 69. Cattle Trespass. Warrington, D.C.	United States Marshal Cincinnati.
70			No. 70. Cattle Trespass. Warrington, D.C.	United States Marshal Cincinnati.
71			No. 71. Cattle Trespass. Warrington, D.C.	United States Marshal Cincinnati.
72			No. 72. Cattle Trespass. Warrington, D.C.	United States Marshal Cincinnati.
73			No. 73. Cattle Trespass. Warrington, D.C.	United States Marshal Cincinnati.
74			No. 74. Cattle Trespass. Warrington, D.C.	United States Marshal Cincinnati.
75			No. 75. Cattle Trespass. Warrington, D.C.	United States Marshal Cincinnati.
76			No. 76. Cattle Trespass. Warrington, D.C.	United States Marshal Cincinnati.
77			No. 77. Cattle Trespass. Warrington, D.C.	United States Marshal Cincinnati.
78			No. 78. Cattle Trespass. Warrington, D.C.	United States Marshal Cincinnati.
79			No. 79. Cattle Trespass. Warrington, D.C.	United States Marshal Cincinnati.
80			No. 80. Cattle Trespass. Warrington, D.C.	United States Marshal Cincinnati.
81			No. 81. Cattle Trespass. Warrington, D.C.	United States Marshal Cincinnati.
82			No. 82. Cattle Trespass. Warrington, D.C.	United States Marshal Cincinnati.
83			No. 83. Cattle Trespass. Warrington, D.C.	United States Marshal Cincinnati.
84			No. 84. Cattle Trespass. Warrington, D.C.	United States Marshal Cincinnati.
85			No. 85. Cattle Trespass. Warrington, D.C.	United States Marshal Cincinnati.
86			No. 86. Cattle Trespass. Warrington, D.C.	United States Marshal Cincinnati.
87			No. 87. Cattle Trespass. Warrington, D.C.	United States Marshal Cincinnati.
88			No. 88. Cattle Trespass. Warrington, D.C.	United States Marshal Cincinnati.
89			No. 89. Cattle Trespass. Warrington, D.C.	United States Marshal Cincinnati.
90			No. 90. Cattle Trespass. Warrington, D.C.	United States Marshal Cincinnati.
91			No. 91. Cattle Trespass. Warrington, D.C.	United States Marshal Cincinnati.
92			No. 92. Cattle Trespass. Warrington, D.C.	United States Marshal Cincinnati.
93			No. 93. Cattle Trespass. Warrington, D.C.	United States Marshal Cincinnati.
94			No. 94. Cattle Trespass. Warrington, D.C.	United States Marshal Cincinnati.
95			No. 95. Cattle Trespass. Warrington, D.C.	United States Marshal Cincinnati.
96			No. 96. Cattle Trespass. Warrington, D.C.	United States Marshal Cincinnati.
97			No. 97. Cattle Trespass. Warrington, D.C.	United States Marshal Cincinnati.
98			No. 98. Cattle Trespass. Warrington, D.C.	United States Marshal Cincinnati.
99			No. 99. Cattle Trespass. Warrington, D.C.	United States Marshal Cincinnati.
100			No. 100. Cattle Trespass. Warrington, D.C.	United States Marshal Cincinnati.

ED STATES CONSULATE GENERAL, AT SHANGHAI, CHINA.

day of ..... 187 , *inclusive.*

JUDGMENT.	AMOUNT OF FINES IMPOSED.	AMOUNT OF FEES CHARGED AND RECEIVED.	DISPOSITION OF FINES AND FEES.	

[FORM NO.

COURT OF THE UNITED STATES CONSUL

Return of Civil ***Suits from the*** first ***day of*** July

CASE.	DATE OF FIRST PROCEEDINGS.	NAME AND NATIONALITY OF PLAINTIFF.	NAME OF DEFENDANT.	NATURE OF SUIT	JU
48.	April 8.	Chas. E. Hill (amer)	M. J. Yates as agt.	Injunction.	Jan
52.	" 19.	J. J. Henderson. (")	Deborah Bailey et al.	Contract.	Withd
55.	June 25.	Chinese	Jennie Chisman.	"	Jan Pl
56.	August 11.	W. Hopkins (British)	"	"	Withd
59.	September 27.	Holliday Wise & Co (")	Francis P. Knight.	"	Jan Pl
14.	August 21.	Estate James Mantan	Probate.	Transfered to U.S.S. "Manacacy"	
16.	September 24.	"	Leonora Williams.	"	Pending.

— Approved. —

O. M. Dinsmoor

Consul General.

[Form No. 137.]

E UNITED STATES CONSULATE GENERAL AT SHANGHAI CHINA.

from the First *day of* July, *to the* Thirtieth *day of* September 1880, *inclusive.*

DEFENDANT.	NATURE OF SUIT	JUDGMENT	AMOUNT OF FINE IMPOSED.	AMOUNT OF FEES CHARGED AND RECEIVED.	DISPOSITION OF FINES AND FEES.						APPEAL.
					U.S.	Consular	Court	Costs.	Interp.	Total.	
s as Agt.	Injunction.	For Plaintiff.		$81 35	51.35	30-				81.35	
dy et al.	Contract.	Withdrawn.		" 56 89	4.10	18-		34.79		56.89	
oman.	"	For Plaintiff.		" 22 -	5-	9.	5.		3-	22.-	
"	"	Withdrawn.		" 11 20	4.20	7.-				11.20	
Knight.	"	For Plaintiff.		" 38 -	5-	18-	15-			38.-	
ate.	Transfered to U.S.S. "Manoacay"			" 6 60	5-	1.60				6.60	
"	Pending.										
				$216 04	74.68	83.60	20-	34.79	3-	216.04	

___ Ex. D. to. ___

___ Shanghai. Sept. 30. 1880. ___

D. B. Ennis.

Clerk of Court.

United States Consulate
General.

Shanghai China.

Inclosure No. 3.

with dispatch No. 110

to State Department
Washington D.C.

Return of Civil Cases.
3rd Quarter 1880.

Mr. Wood.

No. 111] S. [redacted] 187 [redacted] United States Consulate General at Shanghai,

Mr. [redacted], Consul General. to the State Department,

Subject:— Receipt of duplicates.

ABSTRACT OF CONTENTS.

No. 111.

United States Consulate General,

Shanghai, 5. Nov. 1880

Hon Charles Payson.

Third Assistant Secretary of State,

Washington, D.C.

Sir,

I beg to acknowledge the receipt of your dispatches Nos. 32. 33. & 34 - the last dated September 21st.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant.

O. N. Denny

Consul General.

Feb 12th 1881

There can be no doubt as to what the law and the right of this question is. The funds that Mr Baily had belonging to estate of deceased American citizen who died in China, he held and dealt with as consul and at his consulate.

It is just as much and as clearly his duty in my opinion to hand such money property and papers of these estates over to his successor as it is to hand over the archives of the consulate and Mr Baily is quite too intelligent a man to plead ignorance of this fact by the law Henry Adams

Inform Mrs. Symons in accordance with this dispatch Mr. Denny's No. 66.

No. 112.] S. Mss. 1880 United States Consulate General at Shanghai,

Mr. Denny, Consul General, to the State Department.

Subject:— Estate of Sahn Symons.

ABSTRACT OF CONTENTS.

Mrs. Bailey has the balance due this and other estates.

John Symons d. 1878.

DEC 22 1880 RECEIVED

W. Dept. Treasury

Copy to the Treasury February 18, 1881

Instruction to Shanghai Sept. July 6, 1881

See Instruction No. 48, Dec 10/80. to Consul Denny

See dispatch No 154. dated February 10. 1881 from Consul Denny

No 154, July 10/81.

No. 112.

United States Consulate General,

Shanghai, 5. Nov. 1880

Hon. Charles Payson.

Third Assistant Secretary of State,

Washington, D.C.

Sir,

In reply to your dispatch no. 32. of Sept. 18th. in relation to the estate of John Symons deceased — I beg to refer you to my no. 66. of August 5th. with its inclosure from which you will perceive that Mr. Bailey requested the Honorable Fifth Auditor to debit him with the amount due this estate ($ 5496.59) together with items due other estates, adding that he will depart without delay at Washington; from your dispatch I infer that he

he has not put in an appearance.

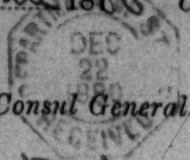
Dear Sir.

Your obedient servant.

O. M. Dimmick

Samuel Dimmick

No. 113.] Nov. 5th 1880 *United States Consulate General at Shanghai,*



Mr. Denny, *Consul General.* *to the State Department,*

Subject:— Customs Return Trade 1879

ABSTRACT OF CONTENTS.

(Enclosure — Env. of State)

No. 113.

United States Consulate General,

Shanghai, Nov. 5. 1870

Hon. Charles Payson.

Third Assistant Secretary of State,

Washington, D.C.

Sir,

By the Pouch of this mail I beg to forward the Customs Return of Trade for 1869.

I am. Sir,

Your obedient servant.

O. N. Denny

Consul General

Ack

Abroad

No. 114] 16 Nov. 1880 *United States Consulate General at Shanghai,*

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
DEC 22 1880
RECEIVED

Mr. Dennys, *Consul General.* *to the State Department,*

Ack'd Dec 23, 1880

Subject:— Wreck of "Sarah Bailey"

ABSTRACT OF CONTENTS.

Encloses letter to Mr. Lincoln.

No. 114.

United States Consulate General,

Shanghai, 16. Nov. 1880

Hon. Charles Payson.

Third Assistant Secretary of State,

Washington, D.C.

Sir,

Referring to Mr. Lincoln's no. 139. to you concerning the loss of the American vessel "James Bailey" on the coast of "Hainan" within his Consular district. I beg to inclose a copy of a dispatch I have sent to Mr. Lincoln upon the subject. which I trust you will approve of.

I am. Sir.

Your obedient servant.

O.N. Denny

Consul General

Indorsed.

No. 1 Copy No. 35. to Com. Lincoln

No. 35.

United States Consulate General
Shanghai. Nov. 15. 1880.

Charles P. Lincoln Esq.
United States Consul.
Canton

Sir:

Referring to your No. 134 to the Department of State — concerning the loss of the American vessel "Joseph Bailey" on the coast of "Hainan" within your Consular district.

I have to suggest to you that the cause indicated in the XIII articles of the Treaty of Tientsin should be strictly complied with, and that no claim for damages should be pursued to the High Chinese Authorities for illegal plundering of the wreck by pirates or robbers until there is a failure on the part of the Chinese Local authorities to make reparation of

of the losses sustained, and until you have thoroughly investigated the matter, report the facts to the Honorable Secretary of State and received his instructions thereon.

I may further suggest that if necessary for such an investigation you should visit the scene of the wreck.

I am, Sir,
Your obedient servant
(sgd) O. H. Dennis.
Consul General

Enclosure No. 1.
In No. dispatch No. 114.
to State Department.
Washington D.C.

Enclosure.
Letter to Mr. Lincoln
Nov. 15. 1880

Ack & sends copy of despatch merely
to Mr. Shaw Esq
of Boston

No. 115.] 16 Nov. 1880 United States Consulate General at Shanghai,

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
DEC 22 1880
RECEIVED

Mr. Denny, Consul General, to the State Department,

Copy sent Shaw Dec 29 1880

Forwarded

Subject:— Death of Francis Parkman Knight.

Noted.

ABSTRACT OF CONTENTS.

No. 115.

United States Consulate General,

Shanghai, 16. Nov. 1880

Hon. Charles Payson.

Third Assistant Secretary of State,

Washington, D.C.

Sir,

I duly regret that it becomes my sad duty to inform the Department of the death by his own hand of Francis Parkman Knight a citizen of Boston Mass. but, long a resident of the East and whose efficient services as a Consul of the United States is well known to the Department of State.

I inclose a copy of the proceedings had at the inquest which may serve to satisfy the Department as to the cause of the

the cash act: An act which he seems to have contemplated at different times, judging from letters and memoranda found among his papers. I also found among these papers two policies of insurance on his life, one in the New York Equitable for the sum of $8000. assigned to Wm. Quincy A Shaw of Boston, as security for $7000. and interest: with a clause inserted declaring it void in the event of suicide. The other is for $5000. issued in the Standard Life Insurance office (of London) without the above clause in it, but assigned to Wm. Warrington his legal advisor and to whom Deceased is now indebted for professional services.

Aside

Aside from the value which may be attached to these documents he left no property, except his immediate personal effects, clothing, gold watch, a few articles of jewelry mementos &c. His watch jewelry and such other articles as I think will be prized as keepsakes, I will carefully pack and forward to the Department to be handed over to his family. relatives.

Dear Sir.

Your obedient servant

O. H. Browning

Counsel General

Enclosure.

Encl 1. Inquest remarks on

U. P. Knight.

INQUEST.

Shanghai, 9th Nov., 1860.

Before O. N. DENNY, Esq., *United States Consul-General, Sitting as Coroner, and a Jury composed of* Messrs. F. MCKEIGH, R. C. BROADHURST and M. ROBINS.

An enquiry was opened yesterday morning at nine o'clock at the United States Consulate-General to enquire into the circumstances attending the death of Mr. Francis Parkman Knight, who shot himself on the previous evening at his residence in Kiangse Road.

Mr. R. E. WAINEWRIGHT, the legal adviser of the deceased gentleman, was present.

Dr. HENDERSON, sworn, said—A little after five o'clock yesterday afternoon, Mr. Wainewright and Mr. Robinson came to me and asked me to go to Mr. Knight's house, as his "boy" had told them he had killed himself. I was about to visit a patient, and my carriage was at the door. I went away to Mr. Knight at once in the carriage, the gentlemen I have named following on foot. I met Mr. Knight's boy on the stairs. He knew me and took me up to his master's bedroom. I found Mr. Knight lying on his back close to the bed. His right hand was on his body, and the pistol produced in Court was in his hand. (The weapon was a Colt's "British Bulldog," having a short barrel, and being 450 calibre.) The fore-finger was discoloured by powder. In his left hand was a white handkerchief. His head was lying in a pool of blood that had flowed from the mouth across the face. The left eye was swollen and appeared to protrude slightly. Mr. Knight was quite dead. I placed my finger in his mouth, and felt a ragged hole in the palate, which was partially filled with splinters of broken bone. When I felt on the left side of the head, I perceived that the bone was broken, and that there was a hard body below the scalp, which I presumed to be a bullet. I took the weapon from the hand of the deceased, and unloaded it in the presence of Mr. Wainewright and Mr. Robinson. It had five chambers, four of which were loaded. The fifth contained an empty shell. In the presence of the United States Consul-General and the gentlemen of the Jury, I cut down to the hard body in Mr. Knight's head, and found it to be a bullet that exactly fitted into the discharged shell in the cylinder of the revolver. It is a very heavy ball (produced) weighing about three-quarters of an ounce. There can be no reasonable doubt that the deceased committed suicide.

By a JUROR—There was a white handkerchief tied round the forehead of the deceased, and both it and that in his left hand smelt strongly of lavender-water, as if the deceased might have had a headache, and used it to mitigate it.

By Mr. WAINEWRIGHT—I smelt the handkerchief round the head of the deceased. I last saw him alive about a week ago.

By a JUROR—There was no evidence in the room of anything like a struggle having taken place. It would be difficult to form an opinion as to whether the deceased was standing up or lying down when the shot was fired. He might have been in a sort of half sitting position on the floor. He was lying on his back when I found him. I have no doubt death was caused by the bullet.

CHANG SHUN-HAI, cautioned, deposed—I was Mr. Knight's servant. Yesterday he had tiffin at the house about half-past twelve. At about twenty minutes to five, a chit came from the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank. I took it up to my master. He came to the door of his room, took the letter from me, signed the chit-book, and returned. He did not say anything. He had a white handkerchief tied round his head. He did not shut the door. I never saw him with a handkerchief round his head before. At five o'clock I went upstairs, and saw that there was dirty water in the wash-basin in his room, and that there was vomit in the spittoon. I called for a coolie to come and put things right. I did not see Mr. Knight at first, but I did in a minute or so, and he was dead. I immediately went and told Mr. Wainewright. When I came back I told Mr. Maclay, who was down-stairs. He then went to the United States Consulate-General. Several gentlemen came soon after that. I heard no shot. I was in a room two floors below Mr. Knight's. I did not see Mr. Knight go out after tiffin, nor come in from outside. Mr. Knight had drunk some whiskey during the day. There was a bottle of it in the bedroom.

From the North China Daily News.

By Mr. WAINEWRIGHT—I saw it about ten o'clock in the morning, and again about six in the evening. About a quarter of a bottle was gone. In the afternoon, when I went to the room, the tumbler was on the washstand. It had a little liquor in it. Mr. Knight used to drink very little indeed. I did not see any foreign gentleman go to Mr. Knight's room in the afternoon, but Mr. Maclay's boy saw one.

In answer to a Juror, Mr. WAINEWRIGHT said—We could not find the chit from the Bank, although we searched for it. I know what its general tenor was. The message was rather of the nature of good news than otherwise. Mr. Knight was dressed in his ordinary clothes. He had his watch and chain, and his penknife, pencil case, &c., in his pockets, but no papers. The chit was written on the flap of an envelope. It came from Mr. Cameron.

In reply to a Juror, CHANG SHUN-HAI said—I know the revolver produced. It belonged to Mr. Knight. He had had it a long time. He usually kept it in his wardrobe, but since he last came from Chefoo he kept it in a case of its own on the top of his dressing-case. He kept the cartridges in the box. I have seen the pistol in the box. It was not usually kept loaded. I have not seen the pistol for a long time till yesterday.

By Mr. WAINEWRIGHT.—It was my usual practice, if I found letters on his table to be posted, to send them away in his absence, but after tiffin yesterday he told me not to do so. I never despatched letters for people in Shanghai.

The CONSUL-GENERAL here informed the Jury that two letters, or rather press copies of letters, previously written were found in the drawer of the table. One was to deceased's brother, and the other to a gentleman in Boston.

BURGE R. LEWIS, Clerk at the United States Consulate-General, deposed,—I saw the deceased about a quarter to four yesterday afternoon. I went to serve him with an execution in the case of Messrs. Holliday, Wise and Co. *v.* F. P. Knight. The outer door of the hall was closed. I knocked at it. He came and opened the door, and I met him in the sitting room. He threw open the window, sat down, and asked me to take a seat. I told him that I had a document that either he or I could read, as he saw fit, and I handed him the paper. I asked him if he could satisfy the execution or if he had any property, telling him that the form had been so amended as not to include arrest of person. He replied in the negative to both my questions, and asked me what I should say to Mr. Denny. I replied that I should have to report, "No property found," but added that there would be thirty days in which to look for it. I bade him good-bye, and he came to the door with me. He seemed then quite cool and not at all excited.

By a JUROR—He had no handkerchief round his head then. He said that he was surprised that Mr. Holliday should have taken the step he had, as he (Mr. Knight) had secured Mr. Holliday at Home. He did not seem to be in liquor then. I told him that I knew nothing whatever about the case except as to the document I had served him with. The amount for which the execution was issued was about Tls. 2,000 altogether, including costs and interest. I did not see any evidences of his having been engaged in writing. He sat with his back to his writing-table, partly hiding it from me. There was no other judgment hanging over him in this Court.

The CONSUL-GENERAL explained to the Jury that this was an amount as to which the deceased had come into Court and confessed judgment.

R. E. WAINEWRIGHT, sworn, deposed—I have for the last two years been rather intimate with the deceased, latterly increasingly so, having been his legal adviser. I have also been on terms of private intimacy with him. Some time since the Shanghai newspapers contained lengthy reports of bankruptcy affairs of the firm of Messrs. Knight, Bandinel & Co., of Newchwang. In the course of those proceedings Mr. Knight's name was freely brought up, and many questions were asked tending to bear on his financial position, and much was said that was unpalatable and damaging to him. At that time he was absent in the North making efforts to

satisfy part of the claims of the late firm, for part of which he was responsible. When he saw these reports, he was very much agitated, and I received letters from him in which strong feeling, not to say excitement, was evident. He came back to Shanghai about the end of August, and from that time down to yesterday, he lived in a state of more or less excitement. He considered that certain people had used him badly, and he brooded over his troubles and felt them very deeply. He was certainly in a state of mind quite unlike anything I had seen in him before. He tried to arrange matters with the creditors, of whom two only were likely to press him, and they lived in Shanghai. They were the two firms of Messrs. Holliday, Wise & Co., and Messrs. Fearon, Low & Co. The other principal creditors were Mr. Bandinel's father, and a personal friend of the deceased gentleman living at Newchwang, neither of whom were likely to trouble him. With regard to the Shanghai creditors, Mr. Knight was much troubled, but Messrs. Fearon, Low & Co. said they would not press him. Messrs. Holliday, Wise & Co., however, brought the suit of which mention has been made, and in which judgment was confessed. Deceased offered this firm the reversion of a small property in America to secure their debt, which was subject only to the life interest of a person considerably advanced in years. He had written to his brother, the executor of the will under which he possessed this interest, instructing him to hold the property for these creditors. The firm were informed of this, but they felt it necessary to have the execution issued. One day last week he received a private letter from Mr. Holliday to that effect, and he was thrown into a state of great excitement and agitation. He came to me yesterday morning. I saw Mr. Drummond, Messrs. Holliday, Wise & Co.'s lawyer, and he consented that what was necessary to be done should be as private as possible, and that no arrest should be made. I saw Mr. Knight and told him what I had done, and he seemed to calm down a little. I then took steps to try and bring private influence to bear on Messrs. Holliday, Wise & Co., through Mr. Cameron, of the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank, who said he would try to avert the proposed step. On Saturday Messrs. Holliday, Wise & Co. wrote Mr. Knight an official letter announcing their intention to issue an execution. This letter he sent to me yesterday with a long note from himself, pointing out the fatal injury that he would sustain if his name got into the newspapers again. He asked me to see Mr. Cameron. I enclosed both letters to Mr. Cameron, and I afterwards saw him. I met Mr. Knight on the Bund yesterday about half-past eleven, and told him that I had sent Mr. Cameron the letters, &c. At first he did not seem very much pleased at my having sent the correspondence, but I pointed out that it was in my opinion the best thing to do. He then said there was no harm done, and acquiesced. He said he would go and see Mr. Cameron, and he proceeded to do so. Between one o'clock and half-past, he came to my house, and said that he had seen Mr. Cameron, who had agreed to go and see Messrs. Holliday, Wise & Co. He seemed then to be quite cheerful. He took a cheroot, and bade me good-day in his usual manner. I did not observe anything unusual then. On his writing-table I found these three papers. They are all the commencements of letters. The first two are headed "Shanghai, 8th November, 1880," and do not proceed further than the words, "My dear Cameron" and "My dear Wainewright," respectively, but the third is as follows:—

Shanghai, 8th November, 1880.

My dear Holliday,

The respect of your fellow man is beyond—no man ever—I have lost all that—I ever strived for, since,—

(The hand-writing was irregular, in crooked lines, and almost illegible, presenting a strong contrast to that of other letters produced by Mr. Wainewright.)

Mr. WAINEWRIGHT directed the attention of the Jury to the character of the writing, and said—These words were evidently written under the influence of considerable excitement. I saw an intimate friend of the deceased last evening, who told me that Mr. Knight had spoken to him during the afternoon of his being in low spirits, "down in the mouth," or something to that effect.

By a JUROR—Mr. Knight has told me that all the money that he got from the estate of the late E. M. Smith has been used in meeting liabilities of various kinds. I know as much of his affairs as one man of business can know about another's, and I know that he "had no money." I do not mean that he was in want, because he had received assistance from a friend. He was at times quite sanguine about pulling through all right, and had some definite ideas with regard to the future, but for several months he had been in a very morbid state of mind. Perhaps I ought to tell the Jury that Mr. Knight some days since spoke to me about his affairs in the event of anything "happening to him." He had some thoughts of going to Corea, and he told me that in the event of his death, I should find that he had left a note for me. He had told me before at different times that he had left such a note, but for another friend. This friend, however, was going away from Shanghai shortly. I found an envelope addressed to me in his writing-table drawer. It contained a life policy. I had known of its existence before, and I found that it was transferred to me. Last Friday he asked me for a blank transfer and I gave him one. He did not say to whom the policy was to be transferred. The envelope was sealed up and directed to me. The transfer of the policy was executed on Saturday. There was also another letter written to me under a date of last July, giving me directions about some trifling matters of a purely personal nature. Another letter, dated the 3rd instant, stated what he wanted done with the policy in the event of his death. His life was insured for £1,000 only a few months ago. The insurance was effected in order to give a temporary security to his Shanghai creditors. He offered to give them promissory notes payable on the 1st November, and this policy was formally offered to them as security in the meantime. They rejected the offer, and so the policy remained in his own hands. I can tell the Jury what Mr. Cameron has told me about the chit that was sent to Mr. Knight shortly before his death, if they wish to hear it, although it will not, strictly speaking, be evidence.

The JURY having expressed a wish to be informed on this point,

Mr. WAINEWRIGHT proceeded—Mr. Cameron told me that the purport of the message written on the envelope was that Messrs. Holliday, Wise & Co. had consented to wait a little longer. This message, however, did not reach Mr. Knight until after Mr. Lewis had performed his duty. Mr. Drummond acted on positive instructions from Messrs. Holliday, Wise & Co. Had he carried them out strictly, the execution would have been served on Saturday, but he deferred it from Saturday to Monday, and to Monday afternoon instead of the morning of that day. He had probably carried out his instructions before Mr. Cameron saw Mr. Holliday. There were two other letters in Mr. Knight's drawer. One was directed to Mr. Bielfeld, and the other was a copy of one to Mr. Phipps, the agent of the Standard Life Assurance Company, dated yesterday, notifying him of the transfer of the policy I have spoken of, to me. Two quarters' premium had been paid on the policy. The insurance was effected about July. I know of no other financial complications than those I have spoken of.

After a deliberation of about twenty minutes, the Jury signed the following verdict:—

We, the undersigned, the jurors summoned to appear before O. N. Denny, U.S. General-General for China, sitting as Coroner, at the City of Shanghai, at 6 p.m. on the 8th day of November, 1880, to enquire into the cause of the death of Francis Parkman Knight, found dead in his room in the city aforesaid, having been duly sworn according to law, and having made such inquisition after inspecting the body, and having the testimony adduced before us, upon our oaths each and all do say; That we find the deceased was named Francis Parkman Knight, was a citizen of New York, U.S.A., aged 49 years, and that he came to his death about 5 o'clock p.m. on the 8th day of November, 1880, in Shanghai, from the effects of a pistol ball through the head, fired by his own hand, while labouring under aberration of mind.

Shanghai China.

Inclosure No.

With dispatch No.

To State Department,
Washington D.C.

Inquest on body
of L. P. Knight.

Old residents in the Far East will regret to hear of the death, by his own hand, of Mr. Francis Parkman Knight, who has for the last two years been residing in the old Chou-foong hong in Shanghai. He appeared in his usual health and spirits on Monday, and at twenty minutes to five o'clock in the evening his "boy" took him a chit. He was then in his bedroom, which is in the top story of the building. After handing him the chit the boy left him, and he did not go upstairs again until shortly after five o'clock, when he found his master lying on the floor, by the side of his bed, with a revolver-shot wound in his head, and the weapon in his right hand. He at once informed the other inmates of the house of the occurrence, and a messenger was despatched for Dr. Henderson, and the American Consul-General, O. N. Denny, Esq., was also communicated with. Dr. Henderson was speedily in attendance, but his services were of no avail, the wound in the head having caused instantaneous death. The United States Consul-General at once summoned a Jury consisting of Messrs. F. McKeige, R. C. Broadhurst, and M. Robins; and they assembled at the deceased's residence at half-past six o'clock. They merely viewed the body, and the enquiry was formally adjourned until the next morning at the United States Consulate-General. A full report of the inquest appears in another column. The deceased was widely known, having been in China since about 1860, and in many ways he has interested himself in public affairs. His name is often associated with the negotiations with the Chinese Government resulting in the Burlingame Treaty; he was one of the Commissioners for China at the Philadelphia Exhibition; and it was through the steps he took that the study of the Chinese language was introduced into Harvard University. For some years he was the Consular representative of the United States and several other nationalities at Newchwang, where he was also engaged in mercantile pursuits. During the Franco-German war he held the Consulship of both the nations engaged, and received more than one recognition of their appreciation of his impartial services. Shortly after taking up his residence at this port he assumed charge of the late E. M. Smith's estate, as receiver, under appointment by the then United States Consul-General here, and since then his name has been prominently before the public. Monetary complications are assigned as the cause for the act which terminated his life, at the comparatively early age of 49 years. The remains of the deceased were interred on Tuesday afternoon at the New Cemetery, in the presence of between thirty and forty residents. Dr. Focke, H.I.G.M. Consul-General and Senior Consul at this port; O. N. Denny, Esq., U.S. Consul-General; R. W. Little, Esq., Chairman of the Municipal Council; J. H. Hart, Esq., Commissioner of Customs; E. Cameron, Esq., Manager of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation; and R. E. Wainewright, Esq., the deceased's legal adviser, acted as pall-bearers; and among those present we noticed Dr. Yates, Messrs C. Thorne, J. G. Purdon, A. G. Wood, A. McLeod, R. Francis, E. H. Lavers, M. W. Boyd, E. G. Vouillemont, F. W. Lemarchand, J. M. Ringer, E. G. Low, J. W. Maclellan, W. H. Macomber, A. E. Hippisley, G. J. Morrison, C. Dowdall, F. E. Haskell, P. Maclean, D. Weld, &c., &c. The Rev. W. J. Boone was the officiating clergyman.

From the "North China Herald"
the weekly issue of the "Daily News"

Shanghai. China.

Enclosure No. 1

with dispatch No. 115.

To State Department.
Washington D. C.

Estate of J. O.
Knight dec'd.

Mr. Wood.

No. 116.] Mar. 16th 1880 United States Consulate General at Shanghai,

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
DEC 22 1880
RECEIVED

Mr. Denny, Consul General. to the State Department,

Subject:— Accts. & Returns for 3d. Quarter 1880.

ABSTRACT OF CONTENTS.

No. 116.

United States Consulate General,

Shanghai, Dec. 16. 1880

Hon. Charles Payson.

Third assistant Secretary of State,

Washington, D.C.

Sir,

I have the honor to inclose herewith my accounts and returns for the Quarter ending September 30th. 1880. which I trust will be found correct.

I am. Sir.

Your obedient servant.

O. N. Denny

Consul General.

Inclosures.

no. 1. Form. 90. Rent & Miscellaneous &c.

" 2. " 121. Ret. of deceased American citizens

no. 3.

Acknd

No. 3. Form. 112. Salary and Fee acct.

" 4. " 114. Digest of Invoice Book.

" 5. " 120. Arrival & departure Am. vessels.

FORM No. 21.

ES *of all Deceased American Citizens, including Seamen or Mariners, together with the value of the personal effects longing to them, and taken possession of by or deposited with* O. N. Denny, *S. Consul at* Shanghai, *from* July 1st. *to* Sept. 30. 1880., *inclusive.*

E OF EASE.	NAMES OF PERSONS.	OF WHAT PLACE A NATIVE OR RESIDENT.	IF A SEAMAN, TO WHAT VESSEL BELONGING.	WHERE DECEASED.	VALUE OF EFFECTS.	DISPOSITION MADE THEREOF.
24	James. Manton	Maine	"Manacacy"	Shanghai.	—	to "Manacacy"
23	Seaman Williams	Baltimore	—	" (abt.)	$200	in probate.

O. N. Denny
U. S. Consul.

U.S. Consulate General
Shanghai. China.

Enclosure No. 2.

with dispatch No. 116,

To State Department,
Washington D.C.

Jan 121,
Rel. Ind. Am. Citizens
Dec. 2, 1880

Ack.

Harwood

No. 114] 16. Mar. 1870 United States Consulate General at Shanghai,

Mr. Burns, Consul General. to the State Department,

Subject:— Trip to Canton. of Shanghai.

Rec'd Jan 3/81.

ABSTRACT OF CONTENTS.

With Same Comments

No. 114.

United States Consulate General,

Shanghai, Nov. 16. 1880

Hon. Charles Payson.

Third assistant *Secretary of State,*

Washington, D.C.

Sir,

I beg to hand you herewith for your perusal, a copy of a dispatch which I have forwarded to Hon. Angell at his request relating to a pamphlet published in London by a Mr. Parry reciting inhuman treatment of opiumdrug in the so called "Mixed Court" at Shanghai.

I am, Sir.

Your obedient servant

O. N. Denny

Consul General

Inclosures.

No. 1. Copy of dispatch to Mr Angell.

No. 35. United States Consulate General
Shanghai Nov. 11th. 1880.

James B. Angell Esq.
United States Minister &c.
Peking.

Sir:

In replying with the request contained in your No. 12. relating to a circular issued by Mr Francis Parry dated Tandan July 1880. calling attention to certain alleged irregularities in proceedings in the so called "mixed Court" at Shanghai. I beg to submit the following comments.

I may say in the beginning that, perhaps there is no institution in China which foreigners are supposed to know of whose organization powers and duties are so little understood as the so called "mixed Court" here. It perhaps takes its name from this fact for certainly it is not mixed in any other sense.

It was organized in 1864. by local officials and approved of by the Tsung li.

Li Hsiu-chen. who issued a limited and imperfect list of rules for it in 1869.

This Court is presided over by a Chinese Judge who administers Chinese law. according to the rules and precedents which have gained in Chinese Courts for centuries past. The only difference between it and other native Courts being a Court designated by the Chinese authorities in which may be tried suits between natives residing within the foreign settlements when the wrongs complained of by Chinese against the rights of foreigners either of person or property may be redressed without their Consuls being compelled to go to the Taotai and then the case referred by him to the district magistrate, that is to say a kind of deputy Court of the District magistrates.

As it would neither be desirable or practical for the Consuls to attend in person such a Court it has been so arranged that the Interpreters

Interpreters of the different Consulates may appear for the Consuls to sit with the native Judge, to watch the proceedings in the character of assessors but who in reality are not assessors at all, as they cannot interfere in the least with the proceedings or judgments of the Court even when their own nationals are concerned — For this reason I have instructed the Interpreter of this Consulate to appear in the so called "Imperial Court" only when citizens of the United States are in case may concerned in its judicial business, and this for the purpose of watching and reporting the proceedings to me; when in my opinion justice is not done, I shall continue as heretofore to apply to the Soutaotao Taotai (superintendent of Trade) to correct the injustice.

The Treaties provide that cases arising between subjects of China and

and citizens of the United States shall be tried in the Court of the Defendant, and the one in question has been established by the Chinese authorities for convenience sake. For the trial of suits where the defendant is a Chinese subject - just as the United States Consular Courts have been designated for the trial of cases where the defendant is a citizen of the United States and one is just as much a mixed court as the other, one administers the laws of China and the other those of the United States, and under the treaties Chinese officials have the same right to appear and take part in the proceedings in our Consular Courts where the rights of their people are involved, as our officials have to appear in a Chinese Court and take part where the rights of our citizens are concerned

The use of the bamboo.

and

and cangue as a means of punishment. is certainly objectionable in the extreme, and revolting to western ideas in the administration of justice. But. so long as it remains a part of the penal code of China and continues to be enforced by the Chinese officials as the most popular punishment inflicted upon offenders in minor cases it is useless for foreigners to enter their protests before petty officials.

This is not an occasion for the assessors who visits the so called "mixed Court" who would not abolish the use of cangue and bamboo if he could. But. as the assessors have no power in this direction the only thing they can do is to protest against such practices, which has been done repeatedly. a course I have instructed the Interpreters of this Consulate to invariably pursue. when it is necessary

for

for him to appear in cases. when such punishments are ordered.

The magistrate of the Court in question informs me that as Europeans object to the use of the bamboo. such punishments are usually inflicted in the afternoon when assessors are not in attendance and that never except in one case has a witness been tortured in the presence of a European assessor. He also informs me that no such case as the "Shan Che Sze abduction case" was accused in the mixed Court. wherein torture for confession was resorted to as alleged by Mr. Parry.

In addition to this I have examined the records of this Consulate wherein is recorded the title, history and in brief, and judgment in any case tried in the so called "mixed Court" when the United States assessor has appeared, and I can find no such case as the one referred to. neither have I been able to discover from this

this record that torture for confession has sometimes resorted to. This fact should exonerate the Legation from complicity in such punishments.

There are however many judgments recorded wherein bambooing and the cangue were ordered as punishments and some of them specify one hundred blows. the number authorized by the penal code. The record however does not show that any such excessive punishment has been given since I assumed charge of this Consulate General.

If Mr. Parry desires to make his pamphlet genuinely sensational by recounting the cruel and inhuman treatment imposed by Chinese officials upon their criminal classes. he should have resorted to the records of the native Courts and to the almost daily reports contained in the native papers, rather than to the records of the so called "mixed Court", as instance, the following case tried before the

Shanghai

Shanghai Magistrate of the Native City a few days ago, and reported in one of the Native newspapers.

A Chinaman charged a fellow countryman with having taken some musical instruments at the wedding of one of his relatives. It appeared that another relative of the complainant (a Roman Priest) employed some of his colleagues to play at the marriage feast, whereupon a musician of the district together with others took their instruments.

The accused admitted the charge and stated that the complainant had violated the rules and customs prevailing among the Chinese — that none other than musicians of the ward or district in which the wedding took place should have been employed and that the complainant had interfered with his business in allowing the priest and his colleagues to perform the musical part of the ceremony at the

the wedding.

The magistrate summoned the Lelpoo. (an headman) of the ward in which the wedding took place. and after asking him some questions ordered him to be bambooed 200 blows. the punishment was inflicted on account of his not attending to his duties properly.

A Nyanen woman was also punished with 600 blows for dereliction of duty, while the magistrate ordered the complainant to be bambooed 50 times for bringing the case into court, and the accused to receive 400 blows.

In answering your questions specifically, I have to say 1st. that punishment in excess of one hundred blows is according to the Chinese code, illegal.

2d. Relating to what confession has been resorted to under the order of the court in the past - and the barbarous practice will no doubt be continued - in the

the System, but as before stated, the hearing takes place at the Session of the Court held in the afternoon when accuseds are not present. but, when there I may add, that my investigations show that such punishments are rarely inflicted by the mixed Court Magistrate.

Dear Sir.

Your obedient servt.

(sgd.) O. R. Denny.

Consul General

Enclosure Dispatch No. 1.

Enclosure No. 1.

to U.S. Consul Shanghai No. 114

Translation of Proclamation.

Original Court Chamber Cabu dispatch to Minister Nov. 11, 1880

Publish death C.P.

Mood

No. 118.] Shanghai, Dec. 16th 1880 United States Consulate General at Shanghai,

Mr. Denny, Consul General. to the State Department,

Subject:— Death of Capt. Smith Rouse.

Letter Published Dec. 29/1880.

ABSTRACT OF CONTENTS.

No. 118.

United States Consulate General,

Shanghai, Mar. 16th 1880

Hon. Charles Payson.

Third assistant Secretary of State,

Washington, D.C.

Sir,

It is my painful duty to report to the Department the death of Captain Joseph Rowe, who died at this port on the 15th. instant of heart disease. aged 58.

Captain Rowe was from Maine. but has resided in the East for some twenty years; he has been variously engaged. at one time in command of the Chinese revenue cruiser "Confucius". again in the Customs service as acting Harbor master. at this port; of late

late years he has been engaged in the coal and lumber trade.

His death is regretted by a large circle of friends.

Dear Sir.

Your obedient servant,

O. M. Drury

Coroner Grenville

Bureau of Statistics –

W Wood

No. 119] Shanghai, Nov. 16. 1880 United States Consulate General at Shanghai,

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
DEC 22
RECEIVED

Mr. Denny, Consul General to the State Department,

Received January 13, 1881.

Subject:– Customs Ret. of Trade for 2nd ending Sept. 30/80.

ABSTRACT OF CONTENTS.

No. 119.

United States Consulate General,

Shanghai, Nov. 16. 1880

Hon. Charles. Payson.

Third assistant Secretary of State,

Washington, D.C.

Sir,

By the mail of this mail I have the honor to hand to you Customs Return of Trade for the Quarter ending September 30. 1880.

I am. Sir.

Your obedient servant.

O. N. Denny

Consul General.

Ack.

Atwood

No. 130.] Nov. 26 1880 *United States Consulate General at Shanghai,*

Mr. Denny, *Consul General.* *to the State Department,*

Subject:— Swatow Consulate.

Rets by 132 Dec.

ABSTRACT OF CONTENTS.

No. 120.

United States Consulate General,

Shanghai, Nov. 26 1880

Hon. Charles Payson.

Third Assistant Secretary of State,

Washington, D.C.

Sir,

I beg to inclose for your consideration a copy of a dispatch which I have this day addressed to Mr. Williams at Swatow.

In addition I desire to add that, in my judgment the interests of the United States commercially at this port have suffered more or less, ever since the Consulate-ship there was reduced to an Agency.

Swatow is a port of commercial importance which will be increased in the future, and it

it is most desirable that the United States should have a full salaried Consul there.

Wm. Williams is a merchant with business complications which for some time have seriously compromised the efficiency of the affair.

His partner in business is now here desiring to bring suit against him for dissolution of partnership and settlement of accounts. I informed him that as Wm. Williams is acting in the capacity of Consul he would have to begin his suit before the United States minister at Peking. which he intends to do.

D.

Dear Sir.

Your obedient servant.

O. M. Drury

Consul General.

Enclosure.

No. 1. Copy of dispatch to G. G. Williams

(Copy)

No. 8. United States Consulate General

Shanghai Nov. 26. 1880.

S. S. Williams Esq.

United States Consul.

Canton.

Sir:

I am acknowledging the receipt of your No. 14. wherein you request to be informed as to whether you are to continue to represent your office in the capacity of Consul until you are relieved by a duly appointed Consul, or as a Consular Agent and as such Agent correspond through the Consul at Canton.

I have to say, that by your refusal to execute the documents sent you by the Department of State

State. which would have conferred upon you full powers as a Consul your status in the service is peculiar to say the least.

For while you declined the office you accepted some of its conditions. You withdrew as an agent from under the supervision of the Consular Consulate, admitted yourself as Consul and have attested for six months past all of your official acts as a Consul. corresponding with this Consulate General and the Department of State as such.

Upon these circumstances you cannot again assume your former relations as an Agent with the Consulate at Canton.

without

without instructions from the Department of State to that effect.

I have reported the matter to the Department for its action. In the meantime you will continue to correspond through this office as before.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant.

(sgd) O. H. Dunn,

Consul General

U.S. Consulate Genl
Shanghai China.

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with dispatch No. 120
to State Department
Washington D.C.

Copy of letter to
S.W. Williams
Nov. 26. 1880

No. 121] 29 Mar. 1880 *United States Consulate General at Shanghai,*

Mr. Denny, *Consul General.* *to the State Department,*

Feb 13/1881

Subject:— marriage of Com. Beale & Miss Denny.

noted.

ABSTRACT OF CONTENTS.

No. 121.

United States Consulate General,

Shanghai, 29 Nov. 1880

Hon. Charles Payson Esq.

Third assistant Secretary of State,

Washington, D.C.

Sir,

I have the honor to inform you, that on the 23d. instant Bernard Orme Scott, and Loretta White Denny were united in the holy bonds of matrimony in my presence by the Revd W. A. Holt.

I inclose copy of certificate.

I am, Sir.

Your obedient servant

O. N. Denny

Consul General

Inclosure No. 1. Copy marriage certificate

Copy.

CERTIFICATE

of

MARRIAGE.

Consulate General of the United States,

Shanghai, China, Mar. 23d, 1880.

I, Owen N. Denny CONSUL GENERAL OF THE UNITED STATES *at Shanghai, do hereby certify that on this* 23d *day of* March, *A.D.* 1880; *at the residence of the* U.S. Consul General, *in the city of Shanghai* Edward Orme Scott *aged* 25 *years, born in* Brooklyn Connecticut to Alabama, *and now residing* Shanghai *and* Juanita White Denny *born in* Canemah, Clackamas Co Oregon, *and now residing in* Shanghai *were united in marriage before me, and in my presence, by* Rev. W. D. Holt, *who is authorized by the laws of the* United States *to perform such a ceremony.*

In witness whereof I have hereto subscribed my name and affixed the seal of the CONSULATE GENERAL AT SHANGHAI *this* 23d *day of* March, *A.D.* 1880, *and of the* Independence of the United States *the* 105th.

Owen N. Denny

Consul General.

Indexed.

U.S. Consulate Genl.
Shanghai China.

With dispatch No. 121,
to State Department
Washington D.C.

Copy marriage certif.
R.C. Scott to
Miss L.W. Dunn
Dec. 23 1880

Wood & McCauley

No. 122.] 29 Mar 1880 *United States Consulate General at Shanghai,*

RECEIVED JAN 5

Mr. Burns *Consul General.* *to the State Department,*

Subject:— Return of trade 30 Dec. 1880.

ABSTRACT OF CONTENTS.

(Not wanted in Bur of Statistics)

No. 122.

United States Consulate General,

Shanghai, 29. Nov. 1880

Hon. Charles Payson.

Third assistant. *Secretary of State,*

Washington, D.C.

Sir,

I beg to hand you herewith a review of the trade at the Treaty Ports. for July. August and September 1880. as published in the "Shanghai Courier" of the 19th. and 22d. instant.

I am. Sir.

Your obedient servant.

O. N. Denny

Consul General

Inclosure.

No. 1. Review of trade for July. August & September. 1880.

The Shanghai Courier.

FRIDAY, 19TH NOVEMBER, 1880.

TRADE AT THE TREATY PORTS OF CHINA, JULY-SEPTEMBER, 1880.

FROM the *Customs Gazette* just issued it appears that the total revenue for the three months ending 30th September, 1880, amounted to 4,559,820.4.5.5 Haikwan Taels. The sum includes Import, Export, Coast Trade, and Opium duty, and Tonnage and Transit Dues, in the following proportions respectively, 599,208.4.9.2; 3,069,914.1.9; 172,569.7.6.8; 539,488.4.1.1; 66,544.9.4; and 112,094.4.2.5 Haikwan Taels. The total increase of revenue as compared with the third quarter of 1879, amount to 891,328.0.3.4 Haikwan Taels. All the ports, with the exception of Newchwang, Tientsin, Chefoo, and Canton, have contributed to this satisfactory result.

Of the Cotton Goods imported into Newchwang, Shirtings, T. Cloths, English and American Drills, English and American Sheetings, Turkey Reds, Chintzes, Muslins, and Velveteens shew an increase, whilst Lastings and Medium Cloth only among Woollen Goods compare favourably with the import of last year. With the exception of Copper, the Metals have declined. Opium, too, shews a considerable decrease. The export of Beancake and Beans has fallen, whilst that of Bean Oil, Barley, Medicines, Melon Seeds, Samshu, and Vermicelli has risen. The decline in revenue at Newchwang for the quarter under review amounts to more than 24,000 Haikwan Taels.

There is, moreover, a marked decrease in the import of Cotton Goods at Tientsin. Only Dutch Drills, English and American Jeans, and Velvets have increased, and that only slightly. Of Woollen Goods, Lustres alone fall below the import of the same period of last year. Japan Copper and Steel are the only metals that shew an improvement. Opium, with the exception of Persian, has considerably declined. As regards coal, 9,726 tons were imported against 5,208 tons in 1879; whilst among exports 5,106 piculs of Straw Braid compare favourably with 1,368 piculs in 1877, 2,581 piculs in 1878, and 2,551 piculs in 1879. The export of Camel's Wool shews a considerable increase and Curiosities to the value of 10,949 Haikwan Taels were exported during the three months, as compared with Haikwan Taels 3,508 in 1879. The total decrease of revenue at Tientsin amounts to 15,887.4.1.8 Haikwan Taels.

At Chefoo, Shirtings have declined considerably as compared with 1879. Of the other Cotton Goods, T-Cloths, Sheetings, Turkey Reds, Muslins, Velvets, Handkerchiefs, Cotton Yarn, and Thread have increased. Camlets and Lustres shew a decrease, whilst Spanish Stripes and Russian Cloth have increased. The import of Iron, with the exception of Old Iron, has declined. Lead and Steel has also fallen. Malwa and Benares Opium have shown a lower tendency, especially the former, but Patna and Persian have increased. The export of Beans, Beancake and Bean Oil has decreased at Chefoo. Waste Silk has increased considerably; 1,059 piculs were exported as compared with 45, 88, and 66 piculs in 1877, 1878, and 1879 respectively. Straw Braid shews an enormous increase; 4,891 piculs of Mottled, and 4,847 of White were exported during the quarter against 3,845 piculs of both kinds in September quarter 1879. Vermicelli has also improved considerably. The decrease of revenue at Chefoo for the quarter amounts to 19,084.2.1.9 Haikwan Taels.

There is nothing but prosperity to chronicle with regard to Ichang. The increase in Imports as compared with last year is enormous, and with a few insignificant exceptions the exports have also increased. The increase in revenue amounts to more than 18,000 Haikwan Taels.

At Hankow the import of cotton goods has improved; Brocades, Damasks, and Handkerchiefs being the only exceptions. Woollen Goods, except Cloth and Long Ells also shew an increase. Quicksilver is the only metal which has declined as compared with last year. The import of Nail-rod-iron has considerably augmented. Malwa, Patna, and Benares have fallen below the import of 1879, whilst Persian slightly exceeds it. Raw Cotton shews an enormous increase. During September quarter 1879, 8,958 piculs were imported, but during the present year the net import reached more than 20,000 piculs.

With regard to exports from Hankow, it is worth noting that 290 piculs of Szechuen Opium were exported against 16 piculs in 1879. The total rise in the Revenue at this port amounts to more than 70,000 Haikwan Taels. The import of Cotton and Woollen Goods at Kiukiang has increased; whilst Malwa and Patna have risen, and Persian has declined from 53 piculs in 1879 to 42 piculs during the present year. Raw Cotton seems to be in great demand; 3,748 piculs were imported against 72 piculs in 1877; 989 piculs in 1878, and *nil* in 1879. The export of Tea for the quarter has been steady. The total export of Tea for September quarter amounted to 80,046 piculs against 80,596 piculs in 1879. The increase in revenue at this port as compared with last year amounts to nearly 10,000 Haikwan Taels.

With the exception of American Jeans, English Sheetings, and Velvets, the import of Cotton goods into Wuhu shews a decline compared with 1879. Woollens have been very steady; Nail rod iron and steel have slightly improved. There is very little difference in the import of Opium; about 800 piculs were landed at Wuhu, during September quarter, and a like amount in 1879. Twice the quantity of Rice was imported this year compared with 1879. The rise of revenue over that of last year, amounts to 4,854.1.6.5 Haikwan Taels. Both Cotton and Woollen Goods have been steady at Chinkiang; the import of Nail Rod and Bar iron and Lead has increased. The net import of Malwa was 1,867 piculs, of Patna 180 piculs, of Benares 441 piculs, and of Persian 148 piculs. There is an enormous increase in the export of Dried Lily Flowers and Rice, and a decrease in Wheat. The increase in revenue for the quarter amounts to nearly 18,000 Haikwan Taels.

The revenue collected at Shanghai during the three months from July to September of the present year amounts to 1,108,172.7.1.8 Haikwan Taels, being an increase over the previous year of more than 164,000 Taels. This increase consists of Import, Export, Coast, Trade, and Opium Duty. Tonnage and Transit Dues, however, have declined.

The import of Cotton and Woollen Goods at Ningpo has slightly fallen off; all the Metals shew an increase except Bar Iron. There is also a decline in Opium of all sorts. Kerosene Oil to the amount of 144,600 gallons was imported against 103,610 gallons last year. With regard to exports, 10,835 piculs of Raw Cotton compare favourably with 1,315 piculs in 1879, and 86,831 piculs of Green Tea with 74,499 exported last year. The increase in revenue at Ningpo for the quarter amounts to more than 34,000 Haikwan Taels as compared with 1879. Wênchow ranks lowest in point of trade: only 2,466 Haikwan Taels were collected as revenue during the quarter. The four ports opened in 1877 now rank in the following order:—Wuhu, with a revenue of 13,846; Pakhoi, with 25,985; Ichang, with 22,324; and Wênchow with 2,466 Haikwan Taels. During the same three months of last year, however only 881 Taels were collected at Wênchow.

The Shanghai Courier.

Monday, 22nd November, 1880.

TRADE AT THE TREATY PORTS OF CHINA, JULY-SEPTEMBER, 1880.

In our issue of the 19th instant, we glanced at the Trade at the Northern and Riverine Ports and at that of Shanghai, Ningpo, and Wênchow, for the three months ending the 30th September last. We now propose to review the commerce at the eight remaining Treaty Ports for the same period.

At Foochow the import of Cotton goods has slightly declined, more especially of Shirtings, English and American Drills, Chintzes, Turkey Reds, and Handkerchiefs. Among Woollen goods, Blankets have fallen from 1,210 pairs imported in 1879 to 315 pairs. Cloths, Lasting, and Spanish Stripes have also decreased; whilst English Camlets, Lustres and Orleans, and Woollen and Cotton Mixtures show a slight increase. With the exception of Nail-rod and Bar Iron the other metals show a rise; 501 piculs Malwa and 140 piculs Persian compare favourably with 435 piculs Malwa and 61 piculs Persian imported last year. Patna and Benares have fallen, the former by about 70 and the latter by 20 piculs. Of Native sundries the import of Tea Mats has risen from 809,150 pieces in 1879, to 1,009,390 pieces in 1880. With regard to Tea the export amounted to 411,862 piculs as compared with 293,490; 347,938; and 385,577 piculs exported in 1877, 1878 and 1879 respectively. The total revenue collected at Foochow for the three months amounted to 1,068,255 Haikwan Taels, being an increase of more than 100,000 Taels. The Transit Dues have fallen by about 5,000 Taels.

At Tamsui Grey Shirtings, T.-Cloths, and Cotton Yarn show an increase, but Woollen goods have declined. The import of Nail-rod Iron has risen about 500 piculs, whilst Lead has fallen by almost the same quantity. With regard to Opium there is an increase of 30 piculs Benares and 8 piculs Persian. Turkey Opium to the amount of 47 piculs was also imported. Its consumption, as we have stated in a previous article, is almost entirely confined to Formosa: 97 piculs of this drug reached Tamsui during the first three quarters of the present year. Only 18 piculs of Camphor were exported in 1880 against 2,169; 2,580; and 2,182 piculs in 1877, 1878, and 1879 respectively. There is a slight increase in the export of coal: 7,545 tons having been disposed of during the three months. Oolong Tea also shows an increase over the three previous years. The increase in revenue amounts to more then 2,500 Haikwan Taels.

At Taku the import of Cotton goods has increased: Grey Shirtings from 1,935 pieces in 1879 to 4,660 pieces in 1880, and White Shirtings from 380 to 1,600 pieces. T.-Cloths and Turkey Reds also shew a considerable rise. Of Woollen goods English Camlets only have a large increase. The quantity of Nail-rod iron imported in 1880 amounted to 300 piculs against 32 piculs in 1879 and one picul in 1878. Opium has been very steady. The following figures give the net import of all kinds of opium into Takow during the September quarter in each of the three years 1878-80: Benares 290, 301 and 294 piculs; Patna 4, 19, and 18 piculs; Persian 85, 185, and 218 piculs; Turkey 1, 25, and *nil*. The export of Brown and White Sugar has increased considerably; 125, 450 piculs of Brown and 23,686 piculs of White were exported during the present year against 54,442 piculs of the former and 18,697 piculs of the latter in 1879. The total increase in revenue at this port amounts to nearly 18,000 Haikwan Taels.

With exception of Cotton Yarn and Damasks the net import of Cotton goods into Amoy has fallen considerably below the import of last year. Lastings, Spanish Stripes, and Woollen and Cotton Mixtures have increased, whilst Camlets have declined. The net import of Benares, Patna, and Persian exceeds that of 1879. Four piculs of Turkey were also imported. The export of Hemp Bags, Sacking, and Fibre, Brown and White Sugar and Sugar Candy, Congou, Oolong, and Souchong, prepared Tobacco and Vermicelli has increased. The revenue derived from Transit Dues has risen from 1,553 and 2,114 Haikwan Taels in 1878 and 1879 respectively to 3,159 Haikwan Taels in 1880. Total increase in revenue at the port of Amoy amounts to 15,062 Haikwan Taels.

Of Cotton goods, Drills only show a decline at Swatow; the import of English Camlets, Spanish Stripes, Long Ells, and Cotton and Woollen mixtures have increased, whilst Dutch Camlets and Lastings have declined. There is an increase in Nail-rod and Bar Iron and in Lead, and a considerable increase in Tin as compared with last year. With regard to Opium 1088 piculs of Malwa and 729 piculs of Patna were imported against 950 piculs of the former and 656 piculs of the latter in 1879. Benares and Parsian have declined by 316 and 22 piculs respectively. The import of Beancake has declined; but Beans, Raw Cotton, Hemp, Rice, Vermicelli, and Wheat have increased. There is an enormous increase in the export of Sugar: 55,481 piculs of Brown and 10,700 piculs of White against 2,209 piculs of the former and 3,909 piculs of the latter in 1879. These latter figures refer to the quantity exported to Foreign Countries only. The export to Chinese Ports was 195,299 piculs of Brown and 182,954 piculs of White sugar, being an increase of more than 56,000 piculs over the export of 1879. The total increase of revenue at Swatow for the three months as compared with same period of last year amounts to more than 12,000 Haikwan Taels.

The revenue of Canton has, as we have already stated, declined. This decrease amounts to about 43,000 Haikwan Taels, and consists almost entirely in Import and Export Duty as regards Foreign ships. The Coast Trade Duty shows and increase over that of 1879. The export of Thrown Silk and Silk Piece Goods has increased: only 66 piculs of Cocoons were exported against 1,817 piculs in 1879. Fine Raw Silk has declined considerably. Black and Green Tea have both increased, the former by 6,000 and the latter by more than 1,000 piculs.

The increase of revenue at Kiungchow amount to 744 Haikwan Taels. The import of Nail-rod and Old Iron has increased considerably at this Port, more especially the former, Patna has increased by about 20 piculs, but only two piculs of Malwa and two of Benares were imported during the three months against 12 and 7 in 1879. The export of Brown and White Sugar shows an increase of about 3,000 and 8,500 piculs respectively.

We now come to the last port—Pakhoi. As already stated, the revenue collected at this port amounts to 25,985 Haikwan Taels against 14 Haikwan Taels collected in 1879. This latter sum was an Export Duty. Twenty-eight steamers of a total tonnage of 10,565 tons entered and cleared at Pakhoi, during the three months, and the trade at this port has every prospect of continuing and expanding.

Inclosure No. 1.

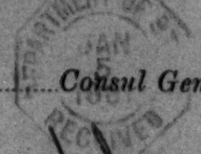
with dispatch No 122

from State Department.
Washington D.C.

Review of trade at
Greytown for
July Aug & Sept. 1880

Wood
Scanlon

No. 123.] 29 Nov. 1880 *United States Consulate General at Shanghai,*



Mr. Denny, *Consul General.* *to the State Department,*

Subject:— Rein of trade Jan 1879.

ABSTRACT OF CONTENTS.

No. 123.

United States Consulate General,

Shanghai, 29. Nov. 1880

Hon. Charles Payson.

Third Assistant Secretary of State,

Washington, D.C.

Sir,

I beg to hand you herewith a newspaper review of the trade at the Treaty Ports for the year 1879. as published by the Statistical Department of the Imperial Maritime Customs. and I respectfully invite the attention of the Department especially to what the Inspectors have to remark. on opium and cotton goods. two subjects, I discussed somewhat at length in my report on trade for the year just closed.

I.

Dear Sir.

Your student servant

C. M. Wrenn

Samuel Gunn

REVIEW.

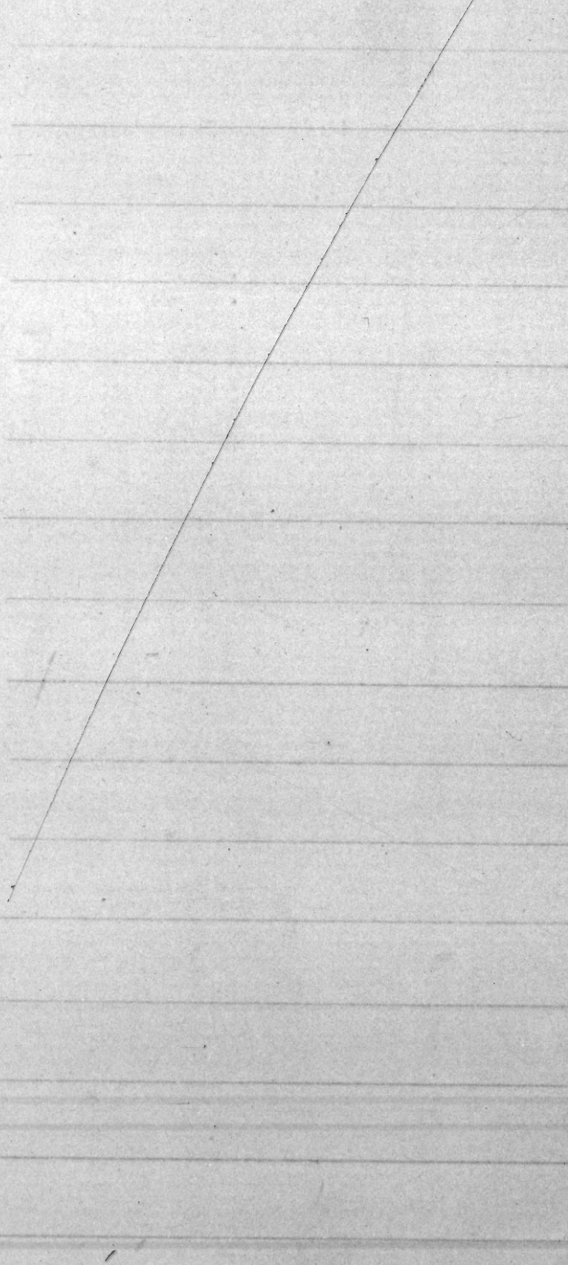
Reports on Trade at the Treaty Ports for the Year 1879. *Issued by the Statistical Department of I. M. Customs.*

(First Notice.)

The Reports on Trade for 1879 are published a little earlier than those of 1878, but still a long time after the occurrences to which they refer. They begin to read like ancient history, and one has to project oneself into the past and forget the present to appreciate the Commissioners' points of view.

This volume of the Reports is accompanied by a "Report on the Trade of China within the cognizance of the Maritime Customs under the Foreign Inspectorate, for the year 1879," by the Acting Statistical Secretary, Mr. G. H. Noetzli, and this Report is elucidated by a wealth of tabular illustration. It occupies 112 pages. Many of these tables are very useful and refer to the smaller articles of Import and Export, such as the different classes of Metals, with statement of prices; Straw Hats, Hides, Matting, Musk, Nutgalls, Rhubarb, Straw Braid and Tobacco Leaf. Diagrams showing the fluctuations in Sterling Exchange during 1878 and 1879 in Shanghai and Hongkong; it is a pity that they should be headed "for six month's sight Bank bills with Documents on London." There is also a chart showing the Lights on the Coast of China, besides a list of them and of Buoys and Beacons. The table about Population we have referred to before. The whole value of the trade is the highest ever reached, Tls. 253,851,215, or £71,219,369 sterling, and is an increase of 7 per cent over the previous year. This of course includes the Coast Trade, deducting that, the purely Foreign Trade is estimated at 155 millions Haikwan Taels, the largest ever known. In 1865, the Foreign Trade was 110 millions; it steadily increased with fluctuations till 1876, when it was valued at 151 millions; it then receded to 141, and 133 millions. The increase of about 16 millions in 1879 over 1878 is chiefly due to the Import trade, in which it amounted to 11,000,000. The increase of 5 millions in the Export trade is due to—the United States 2½ millions, the Continent 1½, Russia via Siberia ¾ millions, and Japan 2½; other countries fell off, Great Britain to the extent of Tls. 100,000. The Imports as usual are placed at a much higher value than the Exports. In the last five years the Customs valuation of Imports amounts to 363 millions Haekwan taels, and of Exports to 356 millions, besides, to these figures must be added the value of Opium imported into China from Hongkong, but not entered at the customhouses under the Inspectorate; we may estimate this at 30 millions taels for the five years. Then there are the Imports of Cotton yarn, Cotton and other goods similarly situated, and it will be seen that there must be something wrong in the system of valuations, since it is certain the balance of Treasure shipments would show nothing like such sums. We have pointed out before that the valuation of Exports here shows a very wide margin of profit upon the valuation of the same things when they are entered at the Custom Houses in England. The Board of Trade Returns approximate fairly to the market values of the articles, and it is known that the trade in Tea and Silk is not so lucrative as a comparison of the figures of the two authorities would argue; so we are forced to the conclusion that the system of valuation here is at fault.

There are some elaborate statistics covering several pages about Opium. The Import of Opium has increased by 11,435 piculs, which is due partly to the failure of the 1879 poppy crop in China, and partly to the renewed enforcement in some places of the Imperial Edict prohibiting the cultivation of the poppy, which has to a great extent been abandoned in the provinces of Chihli, Shansi, Shensi, Honan, and Kweichow. Next to Opium, Cotton Goods constitute the most important factor in the Import trade, and the Statistical Secretary gives a table of their estimated value, which is 6½ millions more than in 1878, but not much more than in the first year of the table 1868 when it was 22,373,056 Taels against Haikwan Taels 22,599,670 in 1879. In the first six years of this table, 1868/1873, the value amounted to 146½ million Taels, against in the last six years 116 million Haikwan taels; however, the quantities have largely increased. The Import of American Cotton fabrics show a steady increase from 274,025 pieces in 1876 to 1,373,553 pieces in 1879; in English the number of pieces are 11,230,571 pieces in 1876 against 12,771,810 in 1879.



REVIEW.

Mar. 12 "Anneuy"

Reports on Trade at the Treaty Ports for the Year 1879. *Issued by the Statistical Department of I. M. Customs.*

(Second Notice.)

A noteworthy feature of both the Import and Export trade is the increase in "Sundries," which include a large variety of articles, insignificant individually, contributing a fair percentage to the total; thus in 1875, the Export of "Sundries" amounted to 8.29 per cent of the total, whilst in 1879 the proportion had increased to 11.80 per cent. Imports of "Sundries" had similarly increased from Tls. 9,918,028 in 1874 to Tls. 14,004,589 in 1879.

This is Mr. Nortzli's conclusion on the whole matter:—

"It will be seen that the Foreign trade of China has for many years past been steadily increasing: new articles of trade have been coming forward year by year, and establishing themselves in continuous and growing demand. A desire, in fact, to take advantage of Western arts and sciences is surely, if slowly, gaining ground among the Chinese, and with the development of this will come the necessity for closer intimacy with the outside world, and a consequent appreciation of many ideas and appliances hitherto regarded with indifference or contempt. Many new articles have yet to be added to the list of Foreign Imports; and Foreign machinery will in time to come enable the Chinese to take greater advantage of the resources of their country and thus increase its available wealth. The establishment of Legations and Consulates abroad, by affording to those best qualified to judge, opportunities of knowing what room there exists for improvement at home, will in due time bear abundant fruit. In short, every incident which tends to draw China nearer towards the comity of nations will not fail to exert a favourable influence on her Foreign trade, and such incidents will be neither few nor far between as time wears on and a better knowledge of each other grows up between Natives and Foreigners. A study of the present and past would thus stimulate hope for the future. Higher results yet remain to be achieved, and everything seems to augur that the year 1879, replete as it may have been with unprecedented commercial prosperity, will but mark a stage in the onward progress of the trade between China and Foreign countries."

Intimately connected with the gradual, the very gradual, increase of foreign trade with this country is the transit pass question. Chinkiang is becoming a great distributing centre of trade. Mr. Commissioner Kleinwächter gives a map of the extensive range of country supplied from it. Goods to the value of Haikwan Taels 3,250,403 were sent inland under transit pass, leaving but Haikwan Taels 723,693 for local consumption. A more liberal interpretation of the privilege of the pass has been adopted by the Customs authorities at Chinkiang than by sinological Consuls, and Mr. Kleinwächter remarks on the subject as follows:—

"With regard to our Transit trade inwards, again, little doubt remains that Chinkiang would perhaps never even have attained the importance due to it but for the much-maligned and so-called indiscriminate sale by Foreigners to Chinese of Transit Passes for conveyance of Foreign goods inland—transactions where the Foreign merchant had no direct interest in the goods further than that he procured the requisite Passes for the Chinese owners, who, under the old interpretation of the Treaty rule, were denied the privilege of procuring such Passes themselves. Such transactions were consequently viewed from the outset with disfavour, but not quite justly so, I think, even in the interest of the Chinese Government itself. For it might well be said of them that they in reality merely tended to prove, what was eventually also conceded, the utter fallacy of the interpretation originally given to the Treaty rule in question; thus they helped to bring about that more logical rendering of the rule which has since been in due course also confirmed by the Chinese high authorities, to the effect that it is not the Foreign ownership of the goods, but their Foreign origin and manufacture, which substantiate their right to be conveyed inland under Transit Passes. While the impulse naturally given thereby to that branch of our trade, and its consequent increase, would in themselves seem satisfactory enough, it nevertheless remains a subject for surprise that no change in the *modus operandi* itself has been likewise induced by the above-mentioned concession, and that, as alluded to before, with the exception of the China Merchants' Steam Navigation Co., all Chinese merchants have abstained from availing themselves of it, and adhere to the old practice of paying a small commission to Foreigners as their Customs agents, so to say, for procuring the required Transit Passes from this office. This is the way in which during last year our Transit trade inwards has as a rule been conducted, and this, while not quite comprehensible in itself, will nevertheless in some degree serve to explain why exactions levied by certain inland tax stations on goods covered by Transit Passes, though from time to time complained against, have at any rate been endured. Conversely, and this is more important, it may be therefrom concluded that it is in this entire absence for the time being of any decided interest on the part of Foreign merchants, as required by the terms of the Treaty rule under consideration, in the goods which are brought *from* the interior under Transit Passes, that the explanation must also be mainly sought as to why our Transit trade outwards, in comparison with that inwards, continued so deplorably small, and even declined, notwithstanding that some provisional rules for the better regulation of that trade, based on somewhat broader principles than the strict reading of the Treaty admitted, had been established here in 1878. These rules indeed would seem perfectly framed in this respect, that under their provisions, while the issue of these (outward) Transit Passes is still confined to Foreigners, the formal declaration before the Consul of ownership of the produce to be brought from the interior is silently ignored for this declaration, to the disadvantage of the would-be honest merchant, did, in nine cases out of ten, as was its only possible result, merely lead to wholesale perjury on the part of unscrupulous pedlars. In lieu thereof, and more reasonably, the Treaty emphasis is solely laid on the Foreign destination of the produce concerned. And further, with regard

to this point also, provision is moreover made in these rules by which produce so brought down is ultimately released even from the obligation of export abroad, on payment (1) of an extra duty if conveyed to and sold at another Treaty Port, and (2) of an extra amount, equal to two and a half times the Tariff Duty, if sold here for local consumption. Yet, as has been shown, no sufficiently satisfactory impulse has been given by these rules to that branch of our trade. Possibly, as some merchants hold, were the same rules put in force at all the other ports, matters in that respect would improve; but I seriously doubt this. So long as, in the fiscal policy of the Government, ancient traditions, with all the vested interests involved in their train, have to be upheld and protected, they wield a power which even the highest and most enlightened officials dare not roughly ignore. Consequently, although, by what may well be called a most favourable concurrence of circumstances, the sanction of the provincial authorities was secured to the "Provisional Rules for the Issue and Surrender of Transit Passes (Outwards) at the Port of Chinkiang," yet in practice the rules failed to gain all the support necessary to the fulfilment of their object. For inasmuch as they infringed by their most essential provisions vital interests (no matter how avowedly questionable their justice) in the directions mentioned above, these had to be protected by any plausible means within reach; and so I might with much reason add that until all inland taxation —although this may prove a Herculean task— be severed from the provincial, and, return for a proper *quid pro quo*, transferred to the direct control of the Imperial Exchequer, under a system uniform in its incidence and free from distinction of nationality, persons, or owners throughout the Empire, it will be idle even to speculate on the benefits to be derived by commerce generally from the so much cherished scheme of improving inland communication by railways or any other improvements of roads or highways, to take the place of those at present existing. For of the two great hindrances to trade, viz., bad roads, and the serious want of a fairly regulated system of inland taxation, the latter would seem to be by far the more important bar against a satisfactorily free interchange of the country's own produce. But it is an unimpeachable truism that "great events from little causes spring," and thus our provisional rules for the issue and surrender of Transit Passes, though for the time being not fully satisfactory in their working and results, may nevertheless prove of inestimable value in the end."

At Hankow too, Mr. Commissioner WHITE says:—"For many years the transit pass system was a dead letter in Hankow, for though Foreigners possessed the undoubted right of sending goods inland on payment of half the Import Tariff rate, so many obstructions met them at every turn—on the part of the local officials ignorant of Treaty obligations, and having only in mind the necessity (to them) of levying a tax on whatever passed under their hands—that they were for a time conquered, and for the sake of saving trouble and delay in business, adopted the alternative of paying taxes *en route*, as a temporary measure, until a better administration should exist. The whole aspect of affairs is now changed. There are no longer delays and obstructions to be complained of, and Foreign goods, relieved of all burdens and restrictions, find their way to the chief inland marts in yearly increasing quantities—at rates, too, within reach of the masses, and at the same time remunerative to importers." In another place Mr. WHITE says the payment of half Tariff Duty "enables the importer to lay his goods down at any inland mart at a much reduced cost, cheapens the article to the consumer—a most important consideration—and leaves a liberal margin for profit. Were it not, however, that the Transit Pass system has become better understood, and been more generally adopted during the year under review, it is probable that the general rise in the prices of textile fabrics would have caused a different and less satisfactory result."

Nothing could be more satisfactory; here we see the undisguised satisfaction of the Commissioners at seeing the Tariff they were appointed to carry out working well for everybody, but our readers will recollect that the prosperity of British trade excited the indignation of the sinological British Consul at Hankow, who, his brains, puzzled and muddled by the intricacies of Buddhism, had got into his head that his duty was to protect the Mandarin squeezes from the rapacity of British traders, and those with whom they trade. So we suppose the trade Report from Hankow for 1880 will tell a different tale. The satisfactory result alluded to above was to British Piece Goods.

Here is an instance of how completely the *option* of the British Merchant to pay the native duties, or the half duty is ignored. Mr. HUBER at Swatow says:—"There is no transit trade carried on here by Foreign Merchants, and as long as the Inland Duties remain as moderate as at present—*i.e.* below the half-duty tariff,—it appears advisable not to insist upon the establishment of the Transit Pass system." Of course not, because the foreign merchant can pay the native duties. In point of fact, he leaves it to the native merchants altogether when the duties are below the half tariff duty.

Nothing can be clearer from these Reports than that foreign trade with China is capable of enormous expansion through the proper observance of the half transit duty system stipulated for by Lord ELGIN. We have fixed the blame of the years of stagnation of trade and loss and ruin to British merchants upon the policy o fSir THOMAS WADE and his Consuls. That policy has been as disastrous, we believe, to the welfare of the Chinese as to that of British interests in China, and is a melancholy instance of the perverse folly of altruism in politics.

REVIEW.

mar. 16. "Mercury"

REPORTS ON TRADE AT THE TREATY PORTS FOR THE YEAR 1879. *Issued by the Statistical Department of I. M. Customs.*

(Third notice.)

OPIUM.—The total value of the Opium imported into China in 1879 was Hk. Tls. 36,536,617, and constituted 44 per cent of the whole Import trade as against Tls. 28,564,782 in 1874; the value was 4¼ millions more than last year, but the proportion 1¼ per cent less. The quantity was 88,050 piculs, a figure, says Mr. NOETZLI, never attained before, and he continues:—

"During the last 16 years, with the exception of the four years 1867, 1868, 1869, and 1875, the importation and use of Foreign Opium, notwithstanding the concurrent increase in the cultivation of Native Opium, may be said to have steadily gained ground; and it is everywhere stated that, although in some places the Chinese authorities make honest efforts to stop the vice of Opium smoking, year by year the evil is spreading, and the number of smokers of the pernicious drug increases."

A little further on, however, he remarks:—

"The net quantity of Foreign Opium imported during the year 1879, as shown by our Returns, exceeded the importation of the previous year by 11,435 piculs. It is probably correct to state that, apart from the partial failure of the 1879 poppy crop in China, the above increase is due in a great measure to the renewed enforcement in some places of the Imperial Edict prohibiting the cultivation of the poppy, which, although not everywhere brought strictly to bear, its violation being in many cases winked at, has undoubtedly been of late employed with beneficial effect in the provinces of Chihli, Shansi, Shensi, Honan, and Kweichow, where cultivation of the plant has, it is stated, been to a great extent abandoned. In many parts of Shantung, however, particularly where the Yamên employés are inclined to laxity, poppy growing is still persisted in, and that in Szechwan, where prohibitory measures have, it would seem, never been resorted to, little diminution has taken place in Opium production."

He estimates the quantity imported into China through Hongkong at nearly 22,000 piculs, after allowing 3,000 piculs for the local consumption of Hongkong and neighbouring places, and for export thence.

Mr. KLEINWÄCHTER says:—

"Chinkiang, among the ports open to Foreign trade, is shown to rank first after Shanghai with regard to its Opium trade. The quantity reached last year is the largest since the opening of this port, with the exception of 1875, when 11,758 piculs, or 661 piculs more, were imported, but at a value less by *Hk. Tls.* 1,092,715 than that of last year."

The import of Persian there shows a remarkable increase:—

"This is owing to its being skilfully prepared lately, so that it is made to resemble Malwa in shape and colour, and when mixed with Malwa and boiled for smoking, the mixture defies detection, and, unless the smoker is a professional in taste, will pass as Malwa. Indeed, as a rule, Persian can but seldom be smoked by itself, as it is said to always produce sore throat. It is about Tls. 100 to 120 cheaper than Malwa, and for this reason also the consumption has continued to increase, and will still further do so should prices of Malwa remain at their present rates. Prices varied very little—say, Tls. 10 to 20—during the whole year; the closing quotation was Tls. 440."

It seems there *was* a Swatow Guild, and a combination after all! It was not supposed that the combination would interfere with the consumption, but with the earnings of foreigners; the Commissioner makes the following interesting remarks upon the consumption, and the attempts at suppression of opium smoking by the authorities of this province:—

"The demand on the whole during the year was fairly good, with the exception of that for Malwa, which showed rather a weakness for a few months. While, however, the quantity of Malwa, as shown above, was less by about 500 chests than that imported in 1878, this decrease was more than made up by the increases in the other kinds of opium imported, and thus the combination of the Swatow Guild, which during the past year formed the stirring event, the charge of breach of Treaty provisions laid and inquired into at the Mixed Court at Shanghai, would not appear to have interfered, at any rate perceptibly, with the consumption of the drug at this port; and the prospects of the present year, I am informed, are also expected to be brighter, more especially if, as it is rumoured, the Chinese authorities mean to energetically prohibit the growth of opium, as the smoker will then have to fall back entirely on the foreign drug for his supply. But in such a case, I should think the Chinese Government would hardly stop there, but would proceed further, and energetically prohibit the consumption itself also. Though as yet without perceptible effect on the import of the drug, a beginning in that direction indeed has been made some time since by the Government of the two Kiang provinces, by which all public opium-smoking saloons were ordered to be closed. They have been closed here since the latter part of 1878, and the prohibition, it would appear, is most strictly enforced, in that retail dealers in opium are not themselves even allowed to smoke in their own shops. It happened quite recently that a party so offending was severely punished, besides having his shop confiscated."

At Hankow, Mr. Commissioner WHITE reports that:—

"The trade in Opium shows increased vitality, 3,257.84 piculs having been received, against 2,123.63 in 1878 and 2,456.38 in 1877. This result is to be attributed to the recent strict enforcement of the prohibition against the cultivation of the poppy in the provinces of Shensi, Honan, and Kweichow, and the consequent scarcity of native drug on the Hankow market, which has brought foreign opium again into active demand, and reinstated it in its previous position as one of the most important and lucrative articles of Import commerce."

And of Native Opium, he says:—

"The Export trade has been steadily declining during the last four years, shipments having fallen from 1,696.86 piculs in 1876 to 120.08 in 1879. The difference between 1879 and 1878 amounts to 760.78 piculs. The prohibition against the cultivation of the poppy which has so long lain dormant, has recently been revived and strictly enforced in Honan, Kweichow, and Shensi, and the result is plainly shown by the figures given above. The cost of Native is now nearly on a par with that of Foreign drug, and it consequently no longer pays to export it. The province of Szechwan is still untouched by any prohibitive measures, and continues to supply drug to the Hankow market, but, necessarily, principally for local consumption. The Shansi and Honan dealers have already deserted the port, and now go direct to Szechwan for their purchases, a significant proof of the changed conditions of the trade."

At Newchwang, Mr. PALM, Assistant-in-charge reports that the Import of Foreign Opium ranks first in the value of Imports and is larger than in any year since 1870. The trade is entirely in native hands, and is said to have been most remunerative to importers. This is perhaps the result of successful combinations and taboos, because the great Opium houses have closed their branches there. Mr. PALM says of Native Opium :—

"The unsatisfactory state of the soil for the culture of the poppy—caused by unusually heavy rains at first, and followed afterwards by too great dryness, at the time the flowers had formed—resulted in an utter failure of the crop. Hence may be mainly attributed the great increase in the import of Foreign drug. Another reason that may be given for this increase is, I imagine, that the profitable rates ruling for Opium in this market caused Native merchants to have the payments for Exports made in Opium in preference to Piece Goods."

Mr. HOBSON at Amoy says :—

"NATIVE OPIUM.—Information as to the actual yield of the poppy fields in what may be styled the Amoy district *i.e.* in regions adjacent to the port, and which draw the bulk of their other supplies hence—is difficult to arrive at; but investigations recently instituted in the interior go to prove that poppy culture has received attention for over 30 years, seed in the first instance having been procured from Singapore. The culture has been largely extended during the last few seasons, until $300,000 is now spoken of as about the value of the annual supply of native drug. The mode of cultivating the poppy plant and collecting and manipulating the juice is similar to that obtaining in the other producing districts in China, particulars as to which have on more occasions than one been furnished in previous Trade Reports. The Amoy drug when ready for use is of a decidedly inferior quality, and is distributed through interior markets and the seaboard towns lying immediately north of the port, but little, if any, finding its way here. The principal producing places are situated within an area of some 35 *li* round Kanlanling, in Tunggan-hsien, no less than 302 villages being enumerated, the arable land in the vicinity of which, to the extent of from one-half to one-tenth, is, it is asserted, annually under poppy culture. The inhabitants of these village are members of powerful clans, and are spoken of as turbulent in disposition, and apt to resent any interference with their proceedings. Hence it is argued that prohibitions against poppy culture have proved futile, but it is greatly to be feared that, in reality, here, as elsewhere proceedings are simply winked at by petty officials and their underlings, in consideration of the bribes they receive, and that no real repressive measures have ever been attempted. As to the the profit accruing from poppy cultivation, it may be observed that the yield of a poppy patch measuring 70 feet square is estimated to realize from $8 to $12, according to the nature of the soil and the care taken in tending the plants and manipulating the juice collected; whereas the same area of land cropped with Rice, Ground-nuts, or Sweet Potatoes would only yield $5 worth of the first-named products, and but $3 worth of the latter.

REVIEW.

nov. 20 Mercury

REPORTS ON TRADE AT THE TREATY PORTS FOR THE YEAR 1879. *Issued by the Statistical Department of I. M. Customs.*

(Fourth notice.)

The description of Import next in importance to Opium is

COTTON FABRICS.

Of these Cotton Piece Goods (including apparently Cotton Yarn) were valued in 1879 at Tls. 22,599,679, the equivalent of 27.48 of the total imports. This is the net import after deducting some four million taels worth of re-exports. This value is larger than ever before, but the proportion to the whole import trade was smaller than in 1874-76. The net quantity was 13 million pieces and 138,058 piculs of Yarn and Thread. A useful table on page 24 gives the net import of each port of each kind. The largest consumer is of course Tientsin, then Hankow, Chefoo and Swatow. Yarns are principally consumed in the South, Swatow heading the ranks by far, Canton next, Amoy next, and Chefoo being the only considerable consumer in the North. On this subject Mr. HUGHES, Commissioner at Chefoo writes :—

"COTTON YARN, of which only 1,622 piculs were imported in 1874, has in five years attained to the large import of 10,021 piculs, or about the equivalent of 167,000 pieces of Cotton Cloth when woven. Writing on this staple in 1866, when its import was *nil*, a merchant of Chefoo states, "There are more than 4,000,000 pounds of Cotton goods woven by the natives (of Shantung) each year, and consequently the opening for a trade in yarn at this port is great," a prediction that has been fully verified. Native Raw Cotton and Nankeens may be fitly considered here. The former appears as an import of 6,647 piculs, representing, say, 110,000 pieces of Cotton manufactures, and as an export of 135 piculs. The latter as an import for 826.34 piculs, or say, 5,400 pieces of Cotton manufactures."

The total importation at Tientsin amounted to nearly three million pieces and have nearly restored the average of three years, having almost redressed the loss experienced during the famine years. Commissioner DETRING plunges into the controversy American v. English Drills, and makes the following remarks.

"In 1879, finally, although English Drills imported rose again to 145,750 pieces, Dutch Drills remaining about stationary with 38,890 pieces, the importation of American Drills for the first time rose to so important a quantity as 259,380 pieces. The latter figure signifies a decided victory of the American mills over the competing mills of England and Holland, due to the better fabric of the American article, which the Chinese consumers, notwithstanding the higher price thereof, have learnt to appreciate and give preference to. The fact that in the important Cotton Goods market of Tientsin the American Drills will probably cause some commotion among the Lancashire millowners, and if it does not, it certainly ought to call for their serious attention."

Mr. Commissioner J. H. HART at Shanghai gives these useful tables of the Import of Drills, Jeans and Sheetings :—

TABLE a.—DRILLS AND JEANS.

YEAR.	ENGLISH.		AMERICAN.		DUTCH.	
	Drill.	Jeans.	Drills.	Jeans.	Drills.	Jeans.
	Pieces.	*Pieces.*	*Pieces.*	*Pieces.*	*Pieces.*	*Pieces.*
1875.....	539,969	483,644	125,311	2,001	23,970	33,060
1876.....	934,652	229,966	204,340	8,520	100,570	27,590
1877.....	609,098	292,629	269,984	22,573	58,920	26,370
1878.....	555,670	114,946	420,824	22,203	50,186	9,740
1879.....	452,932	147,056	645,766	40,021	51,510	4,500

TABLE b.—SHEETINGS.

YEAR.	ENGLISH.	AMERICAN.
	Pieces.	*Pieces.*
1875	93,385	52,102
1876	31,107	87,360
1877	50,269	284,412
1878	39,322	389,863
1879	88,242	602,234

And they are worth the attention of English manufacturers. The class of goods, however, are very different, as no doubt those enterprising men is perfectly well aware, and it is a very questionable proposition to say that the one is supplanting the other.

Of course something has to be said about Milden, and this is what Mr. HART at Shanghai has to say :—

"It is satisfactory to note that the appearance of mildew in English-made textiles was but of rare occurrence, and that the import of *sized* goods during the year has been on a much less scale than formerly. However, owing to the relative cheapness of these goods, there will always be a certain demand for them by those who are unable to pay the price for the better quality of manufactured fabrics; but when buying such goods, the purchaser, it is right to say, is aware of their condition and make up, so that the import of *sized* goods will vary in proportion to the purchasing capacity of the consumer. There is, however, no fear of their damaging the demand for English fabrics generally, for only the better class of goods will be purchased when the means of the people put them within their reach."

and Mr. WHITE remarks :—

"During the year under review, 2,602,500 pieces (net) of Cotton Piece Goods were imported, showing an increase over 1878 of 620,990 pieces. Shirtings, T-Cloths, and Drills were the principal staples in demand, and a large increase is observable in each. Grey Shirtings were imported to the extent of 1,413,778 pieces; White Shirtings, 253,997 pieces; T-Cloths, 434,886 pieces; and Drills, 283,617 pieces; giving an increase, respectively, of 499,413 pieces, 102,459 pieces, 101,844 pieces, and 109,370 pieces.

These figures prove that the deterioration in the quality of some of the English textile fabrics, so loudly complained of, at least does not interfere prejudicially with their sale. The fact is that the poorer classes of Chinese are anxious to buy Foreign Cottons; but they are unable to pay the price of the better qualities, and are therefore compelled to take the inferior article, which is specially manufactured to meet their requirements and capabilities, and which rests entirely on its own merits as such, without any attempt at concealment."

At Ningpo, the trade had been checked by the competition of Wênchow and the low value of dollars — the currency there. American Drills had increased; they are principally used for sails. At Swatow owing to abundant crops, and the low price of Beancake and other manure, there was an active demand for Cottons, aided by the low prices ruling. Of White Shirtings Mr. HUBER relates :—

Native Cloth were exported; eighteen times that amount, or 60,816, will consequently represent the number of pieces of White Shirtings re-exported after having been dyed. On the other hand, the total import of White Shirtings amounts only to 169,214 pieces; we see then that about 35 per cent, of the White Shirtings imported in 1879 were afterwards re-exported as Native Cloth.

In the previous year the proportion had been greater still, reaching almost to 50 per count Table No. 4 of the Appendix shows—1°, the total import of White Shirtings since 1872, the year in which, after being dyed, they began to appear in our statistics as an article of export under the denomination of Native Cloth; 2°, the total export of that so-called Native Cloth in piculs and in pieces of original length and width; and 3°, the *net* import of White Shirtings. The different duties levied on that article—1°, Import Duty as White Shirtings; 2°, Export Duty as Native Cloth; and 3°, Coast Trade Duty as Native Cloth— are considerable more heavy than the Import Duty levied on Foreign Dyed Shirtings; and I understand that in order to avoid the difference between the two duties, some dyeing establishments have been started last year at Hongkong, while the White Shirtings are dyed by the same process and sent afterwards of the northern markets. This would account for the falling off in our exportation of that so-called native Cloth from 4,500 piculs in 1878 to 3,962 piculs in 1879. However, the attention of the high authorities has been called to the disadvantage at which the Chaochow-fu dyeing industry is thus placed, and it is to be hoped that some measures will be adopted to equalize the duties before long.

Of the White Shirtings imported at Swatow, a very small quantity only is heavily-sized with chalk, starch, and glue, containing in some instances as much as 25 per cent, of adulterating material; but the fact that it is used almost exclusively for mourning dresses or for clothing the dead shows that the natives are not deceived as a rule upon the quality. They want the very cheapest material, as it is to be used only once, and they are given the worth of their money. The other kinds of White Shirtings are generally more or less adulterated, but in a much less proportion, and the dealers in Cotton Piece Goods are well aware of it. In fact, they cannot ignore it, for about 75 per cent of the White Shirtings imported at this port are dyed, either for exportation or for local consumption, and, as a matter of course, during the dyeing the process all the adulterating material is washed out and replaced by the dye."

And of native and foreign Cloths he says:—

"The Cloth manufactured by Chinese with Foreign Yarn is more expensive but also more durable than the Foreign Shirtings, and when they can afford to pay the price the Chinese prefer it to the Foreign article. This was the case in the year under review."

We do not notice anything else remarkable under this heading.

"This last article is particularly well adapted to receive the Chaochow indigo dye, which enjoys so much favour all through China, owing to its brilliancy and solidity. For the sake of convenience, each piece of White Shirtings is cut up into eight or nine small pieces, just sufficient for a man or woman's outer coat, and then dyed blue; the width is not altered, but each piece is folded triple (lengthwise), so as to appear as nearly the same width as the ordinary "Native Cloth," under which denomination they are exported to Shanghai and other northern Chinese ports, being charged an Export Duty of *Hk.Tls.* 1.5 per picul. A picul of that so-called Native Cloth corresponds on an average to 18 original pieces of White Shirtings 40 yards long by 36 inches wide, and as there is no other Native Cloth exported from Swatow, we may easily find out by referring to the statistics of trade the quantity of White Shirtings re-exported each year after having received the Chaochow-fu dye. In the year 1879, 3,962 piculs of

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REPORTS ON TRADE AT THE TREATY PORTS FOR THE YEAR 1879. *Issued by the Statistical Department of I. M. Customs.*

(Fifth notice.)

Continuing our reviews of Imports we pass over Woollens, the reports presenting no feature of interest, and come to

METALS

In which we find no important increase in value during the last completed six years. The imports of Iron amounted to 807,749 piculs, or about 48,000 tons, and there is a large increase over any other year. The increase is nearly all in Unmanufactured and Old Iron. Nail Rod had fallen off from 302,527 in 1878 to 247,844 piculs in 1879; Bar had increased from 84,725 to 166,783; Wire from 12,847 to 31,480; Pig and Kentledge from 18,312 to 76,405; Ware and Manufactured declined from 101,022 to 23,239, and Unmanufactured and Old increased from 21,200 to 261,998. Lead showing a considerable falling off 173,510 piculs in 1879, against 295,314 in 1878, and 238,758 in 1877. At Hankow Mr. WHITE attributes the decline in the import of this Metal to the large quantity laid in where the price was low the year before, and by Mr. HANNEN at Foochow to the small export of Tea. Quicksilver had increased from 2,365 piculs in 1878 to 6,657 in 1879. The increase at Hankow was very marked and was mainly due to the demand for Szechwan, where the manufacture of mirrors, we are told by Mr. WHITE, has lately assumed greater importance as a branch of industry.

SUNDRIES

are worth 17 per cent of the whole Import; their value has increased in ten years by 40 per cent, but varied but little during the last five years. They consist of Raw Cotton 175,535 piculs, Coal 175,768 tons, Timber value Tls. 540,964, Window Glass, 82,456 boxes, Sulphuric Acid 20,398 piculs, over a million gross of Matches, 892,236 thousand of Needles, Tls. 500,788 worth of Dyes and Colours, Kerosene Oil valued at Tls. 767,890; Sugar, Grain, and Straits Produce.

Mr. HUGHES, at Chefoo, says of Coal:—

"The annual importation of from 4,000 to 6,000 tons of Foreign Coal for use in this province, which is itself rich in the mineral, is a curious fact. Coal is found at Weihsien, about 200 miles from Chefoo, where its cost at the mines is about five shillings a ton, at Poshan and in the neighbourhood of Tsingchou-fu, distant some 70 miles from Chefoo, and at several other places. The quality of the Coal is said to be excellent and well suited for steaming purposes and for burning in locomotives. It is almost inexplicable that some use is not made of this source of wealth at a port like Chefoo, the summer rendezvous of men-of-war steamers of all nations, the centre of a great mercantile steam traffic—there were no less than 857 entrances and clearances of steamers, representing 612,216 tons, during 1879,—and the only one of the three northern ports not closed by ice in winter."

Kerosene Oil seems to be everywhere coming into favour. At Hankow, according to Mr. WHITE:—

"Trade in Kerosene Oil has made further progress during the year under review, 149,320 gallons having been imported, against 76,370 gallons in 1878 and 27,976 gallons in 1877. At the port itself it is in almost universal use, and in the interior the demand is steadily increasing. Its superior illuminating power would be sufficient alone to bring it into favour, but it has in addition the advantage of being considerably cheaper than any kind of Native Oil.

Tea Oil costs Tls. 5.60, and Hemp Oil Tls. 5.40 per picul, while Kerosene Oil only fetches Tls. 2.80. The description most in use at Hankow is "Brilliant Oil," which is not as highly rectified a variety as some others, and which should therefore call for especial care in its manipulation. This, however, it does not receive—cheap, inferior lamps, and even open saucers with an ordinary Native-made Wick, being in general use; and it is rather surprising that, with such an absence of common prudence, accidents should not more frequently have happened. A fire that broke out in one of the most crowded thoroughfares of the Native town in the month of August last, and that destroyed about 20 houses before it was got under, was attributed to the explosion of a kerosene lamp; but this is the only instance, I believe, on record here up to the present time."

And at Chefoo Mr. HUGHES tells us:—

"*Kerosene Oil* was received to the number of 7,049 gallons. Its consumption was nearly 10,000 gallons in 1875, and its employment is rapidly extending amongst well-to-do Chinese, in place of Bean and Ground-nut Oil. The use of Kerosene necessitates the use of a peculiarly constructed lamp, which the Cantonese, always equal to the occasion, are making and exporting in considerable numbers. Several shipments of them have been received here."

REVIEW.

Mar 26 "Shanghai"

Reports on Trade at the Treaty Ports for the Year 1879. *Issued by the Statistical Department of I. M. Customs.*

(*Sixth Notice.*)

Continuing our notice of

Sundry Imports.

We resume the subject of Kerosene Oil. At Hankow Mr. White says in reference to Vegetable Tallow that the competition of Kerosene Oil had a prejudicial effect on the Candle trade. At Ningpo Mr. Drew says:—

"—774,000 gallons, with a value of *Hk. Tls.* 109,842. This is nearly 20 times the import of six years before, and thrice the import of the preceding year. It is marvellous how rapidly, with the decreasing cost, the use of this "fire oil" has spread, like the element from which the Chinese have made it, from house to house and from hamlet to hamlet, until it is to be found in every little shop throughout this entire region, ready to be ladled out from the open tins in which it stands exposed for sale in the smallest quantities—a few *cash* worth at time. No single article of Foreign Import now represents so high an annual value in our tables, excepting Opium, Grey Shirtings, T-Cloth, and Tin. Kerosene is preferred by the Chinese, first of all because of its cheapness as compared with the various Native Vegetable Oils. Again, it affords a much brighter light, thereby enabling the artizan to pursue his craft advantageously by night, which he could scarcely do before. But it is to regretted that the Chinese to so large and extent content themselves with the cheap little cylindrical lamp of tin, provided with a mere wick-tube of the same material and without a chimney, instead of using a lamp with a chimney, and thus getting a perfect combustion, a better light, and no offensive smell for their money. But even as it is, the tin lamp with Kerosene give less smell and smoke than the old native wick immersed in a bowl of Vegetable Oil. The glass lamp with its burner of brass and its glass chimney, often very brittle, though very extensively used, is not just what is required to answer to needs of the poorest class of Chinese. They require something both cheaper and more durable. An interesting matter, into which I am unable to go at present, is the question of the qualities and the adulteration of Kerosene. Devoe's Brilliant is the favorite brand, but there are two prices of this in Ningpo, which seems to suggest adulteration."

At Wenchow, Mr. Mackey writes of it:—

"In some old conservative shops red candles burning in square glass shades are still seen. But the small dealer and huckster are beginning to use the Foreign Oil. They have weighed the red candle in the balance and found it wanting. Not being hampered by two or three generations of respectable ancestors who preceded them in the same line of business, and who managed well enough with candles, and no *fêngshui* on the subject to derange by change, they are, as new men, more open to innovation and readily adopt what common sense shows is the better vehicle of light. The necessity, however, for supplementing is brilliancy by keeping the chimney clean is not so generally known as it ought to be, and in some cases the glass is so blackened by smoke and dirt as to make it after all no better than the red candle. But sounder views may be expected to prevail in time, and with more experience in the use of the Oil."

We now turn to

Exports.

The Reports are naturally principally occupied under this heading with the great staples of Tea and Silk, of which the bulk of the exports from China consist, and constituted 85.63 per cent of the entire export. In 1875, they constituted 89.38 per cent. The rest of the exports consist of Sugar and a large variety of articles classed as Sundries, which have increased in value from Hk. Tls. 5,712,141 in 1875 to Hk. Tls. 8,164,808 in 1879. Sugar was exported to the value of Hk. Tls. 1,609,179 in 1875 and Hk. Tls. 2,223,882 in 1879. We do not propose to enter in analysis of the two great staples; that would be a twice-told tale; mercantile circulars and statistics are available to any body who cares to know about them, and the season of 1879 in both of them has been closed long ago, and that of 1880 well nigh come to an end. We propose therefore to make a few extracts about the less known, and less worn topic,

Sundries Exports.

Amongst these an important article is

Straw Goods.

Of these Straw Braid shows an export of 35,898 piculs, value Tls. 964,280, which is a decline of some two hundred piculs on 1879, but of late years there has been a large increase in the trade. About 60 per cent. goes to Great Britain and the remainder to the United States. Of Straw Hats the export has fallen from twelve millions to four millions chiefly owing to the demand for England having fallen off.

Respecting these goods Mr. Hughes, of Chefoo, gives the following interesting information:—

"Thirteen years ago this industry was represented by an insignificant export of 1,463 piculs thence it advanced to 27,823.85 piculs in 1878, and, owing to general depression of trade in England and a wet season here, receded to 25,901.86 piculs, valued at Hk. Tls. 647,328, in 1879. It has become of such importance amongst our Exports as to be worthy of more than a passing notice. Straw Braid is of several kinds—White, Mottled or Speckled, Black and White, and Yellow—and is of many qualities, which this year varied in value from Tls. 10 to Tls. 60 per picul for White Plait, and from Tls. 10 to Tls. 50 per picul for Mottled. The duty upon it is 7 mace per picul, irrespective of its value. White Braid is chiefly made at the Laichou, Wuting, and Tai-an prefectures of this province; the finest Braid of white colour being made at Malin-to, in the Wuting prefecture. Mottled or Speckled Braid is largely made at Taming-fu and Ichou-fu, in the province of Chihli; also at Weich'i-chiao, in the province of Honan, whence it comes to this port for shipment. That made at Laichou-fu and the neighbouring villages is mostly of the plain white kind, and varies in quantity from one-third to one-half, and sometimes to two-thirds, of the total export. Smaller quantities of White Plait are brought from villages on the Grand Canal in Chihli, al-

though, perhaps, the bulk of the plait produced at those places finds its natural outlet at Tientsin, whence 9,216.25 piculs were exported in 1878. Some even from places nearer the capital is brought by canal and land carriage to the Chefoo market. Black and White, Speckled Braid, and one or two "Fancy" patterns in White Braid, are also produced in those districts, but such classes form only a small branch of the trade. The black straw used in making Black and White Braid was formerly dyed with a Foreign material, and in accordance with a receipe common to plait dealers in England; but the Chinese producers, finding this plan expensive, have, in order to increase their already large profits, generally adopted a system of their own of dyeing with other materials, the result being the production of an inferior black, the dye from which runs into and discolours the white straws in the act of plaiting. This of late has brought Black and White Braid into some disfavour in England. The competition amongst Foreign buyers renders it difficult to convince the Chinese that if the quality of the plait were more reliable, the fluctuations in value would be lessened and the business probably greatly extended. In the description of plait known as "Mottled," *i.e.* White and Yellow or Light-brown mixed, the variety of colour is produced by the use of the whole length of the top joint of the straw, instead of breaking off at the junction of the blade or leaf with the sheath, as is done if a white plait is wanted; the part of the stalk beneath the sheath being naturally bleached by being hidden from light and air. In addition to the foregoing, a small quantity of Yellow or Imitation Tuscan Plait is produced, but it has hitherto been of too wide and of too low a quality to suit the home markets. This plait is made by working from top end of the straw, and discarding the white end. During the past year or so, straw-plaiting as an industry seems to have been introduced into the province of Shansi, and a small quantity has been brought here from thence. The Braid is very fairly made, but up to the present the wide qualities have preponderated, and this has somewhat prevented the ready sale it would probably have met with if a larger proportion of narrow plait has been obtainable. A hank of White Braid varies from 40 to 80 yards in length, and weighs from 6 to 7 taels, and a hank of Mottled Braid various from 50 to 90 yards in length and weights from 6½ to 7½ taels. Of the plait of all descriptions annually exported, about two-thirds go to the European, and the remainder to the American markets; but owing to the general depression of trade in England, as before stated, the Exports to Europe were rather smaller in 1879 than during the previous year. On the other hand, those to America were larger. A correspondent of the *Times* draws attention to the fact that in Bedforshire there are many women and girls engaged in straw-plaiting, and that the present price for plait is about fourpence per score yards. It takes an average plaiter a day to plait a score yards. The straw alone costs from one penny to three halfpence, so that there are many people working for threepence per day; but strange to say, the English plait, at that low cost of production, cannot compete in price with the China plait.

Straw Hats, 22,230 pieces, compare most unfavourably with the export of 1877, 162,862 pieces. These Hats chiefly find their market at Hankow; some few, however, are required at Canton. Formerly they were sent to Hankow by canal, then steamers were employed, and it is not unlikely that the decrease of the last two year has arisen from their having reverted to their old route."

And Mr. DETRING, of Tientsin, says:—

Straw Braid.—This article is gaining importance year after year. It was first registered among the Exports in 1869, when 58 piculs, valued at *Hk.Tls.* 1,280, were shipped off. Rapidly and steadily increasing, we find that the exportation of the article has grown into the stately figure of 5,945 piculs, valued at *Hk.Tls.* 208,077, in 1877; of 9,216 piculs, valued at *Hk.Tls.* 322,569, in 1878; and 10,978 piculs, valued at *Hk.Tls.* 384,069, in 1879. The growing demand for this article brings or keeps a good deal of money in the country, its manufacture occupying, especially during the winter season, the hands of thousands of men, women, and children.

"The localities from which Straw Braid is chiefly derived are Hsingchi, Yang-hsin, Huanghua-tien, Soochi, Yütien, in the province of Chihli, and Nanlo, in the province of Honan. It is partly bought in these places by the agents of Foreign firms in Tientsin, partly by indepentent Chinese traders, who bring it to and offer it for sale to those dealing in the commodity here.

The Braid manufactured at and near Hsingchi, and known as Hsingchi Braid, has the reputation of being far superior to any Braid elsewhere manufactured; the straw of that district being of an exceedingly fine quality, and the population, perhaps, more skilled than their competing neighbours.

The different grades or sizes are marked by numbers, usually running from 000 to 10, the kind known as No. 000 being the narrowest and finest (occasionally the degree of fineness run as high as to be marked with six cyphers), and the No. 10 kind the widest and coarsest; each intermediate number being a little wider and coarser than the preceding one. Thus the Hsingchi Braid usually run from No. 000 to No. 9, Yanghsin also from No. 000 to No. 9, Huanghua-tien from No. 000 to No. 10, Soochi from No. 1 to No. 6, Vutien from No. 000 to No. 6, and Nanlo from No. 000 to No. 6.

Lease come from Huanghua-tien and Soochi, and most from Nanlo, in Honan, which Braid, however, is also considered to be of the poorest quality.

The trade names given to the different kinds are "White," "Mottled," and Black and White,"—"Speelless" being that in which no straw ends are apparent on either side, both obverse and reverse being alike smoothly braided.

A bale containing 240 bundles of 260 * feet Braid each, and weighing about 80 catties, is covered with tea mats and an outer covering of straw matting; in this shape it is sent to Foreign countries.

Undoubtedly a considerable quantity is sent to other places besides New York and London, but where is what the merchants desire to keep as quiet as possible, to retain whatever advantages may be derived from opening new fields for consumption. By far the greater quantity consumed in Europe and America is used in the manufacture of Straw Hats, but no inconsiderable amount is made into various fancy articles, such as work-baskets, picture frames, fancy mats, etc. The article being dependent on fashion, no great reliance can be placed on the stability of the demand.

Some of the coarser qualities of Straw Braid are sent to the southern ports by Native merchants, to be manufactured into Straw Hats, worn by Natives; not in sufficient quality, however, to attract much attention.

The Straw Braid sent from China—Chinese Straw Plait it is called in the London market—compares very favourably with that manufactured in the various countries of Europe, which it has now to a great extent supplanted, owing to the much lower price at which it can be profitably disposed of. It is unfortunate that the tenanciousness with which the Chinese cling to any mode of procedure that has become a time-honoured custom does not admit of much improvement being made in the quality of the Braid, or of different varieties of plaiting being introduced. In fact, the increasing demand this article has met with since its introduction into the European and American markets has had a deteriorating effect on the quality of the production, inasmuch as the high prices paid for all that was sent into the market have proved a temptation, difficult to resist, to introduce bad straw, slovenly and imperfect plaiting, etc. Thus the unwary purchaser will often find a bundle that is fair to behold on the outside, but quite the reverse when the core is reached.

REVIEW "Mercury"

mar. 27.

REPORTS ON TRADE AT THE TREATY PORTS FOR THE YEAR 1879. *Issued by the Statistical Department of I. M. Customs.*

(*Seventh Notice.*)

Continuing our notice of SUNDRY EXPORTS, we may remark that the export of STRAW BRAID so far this year according to our own compilation of the Custom's Daily Returns is 37,000 piculs, a larger quantity than ever known before. Another article respecting which the Commissioners gave some interesting information is

CAMEL'S WOOL.

This article of export is not precisely a new one; some kind of business has been going on in it for many years; in 1878, the export was stimulated by excessive competition to 9515 piculs, but the result to operators was disastrous; high prices were paid, and the goods arrived to a depressed market; so in 1879, a considerable check was given to the trade. During the present year, however, business seems to have been more promising, since the export amounts already, according to our information, to 12,000 piculs.

Mr. DETRING makes the following interesting remarks about it:—

"*Camel's Wool.*—This produce of the Mongolian plains figures in the Returns published by the Tientsin office for the last three years as one of the most prominent and promising items of export. The quantity sent away from the port in 1868 did not amount to more than 309 piculs. Glancing over the Return tables of the following years, we find its exportation steadily increasing. Already, in 1875, the quantity exported is 4,071 piculs, but the following year, 1876, it is more than double that quantity, or 9,824 piculs, and, again, in 1877 its exportation amounted to 13,384 piculs, valued at Hk.Tls. 86,998. That year, however, the quantity thrown on the Foreign markets seems to have been in excess of the demand, and to have caused losses to the exporters. Also in the two following years the exportation considerably decreased, it being 11,592 piculs in 1878, and only 9,802 piculs in 1879. The article has, however, undoubtedly found a market. Machinery and processes will be invented for making use of it in the manufacture of coarser woollen textures, and it is therefore not out of place to make it the text of a few further remarks.

Kueihua-chêng is the only regular market for Camel's Wool, it being estimated that nineteen-twentieths of all that is brought to Tientsin have been purchased there; the remaining small proportion being brought at no regular or generally known marts. The reason for one place thus having the monopoly of the trade is, perhaps, easiest explained by the natural desire of the Mongols to place their Wool in one market, where competition among purchasers is tending to procure higher prices.

Payments for purchased Wool are generally made in hard sycee. Attempts to barter Brick Tea, Cotton Goods, and a few other articles have been and are still being made, but it is said that they have so far not been chanced on a sufficiently large scale to prove successful or advantageous to the Foreign merchants.

The Wool is bought from the Mongols in hard-twisted ropes of about one inch in diameter, but before leaving Kueihua-chêng, it is re-twisted into large loose cords of above five inches in diameter, and wound in hundles or bales weighing from 120 to 125 catties. These bales are sometimes covered with felt, to protect the Wool from being filled with dust during the transit.

The transportation is made chiefly on camels that carry Teas from Tientsin on the return trip; but every other available mode of conveyance is pressed into service when necessary, as, for instance, during the floods of last autumn, when boats relieved the carts, mules, donkeys, and horses, which in their turn had taken the place of the camels, where these could proceed no farther.

When the Wool arrives here it contains all sorts of foreign matter, such as sand, dung, hair, pieces of old hides, etc. etc., which are put in by the wily Mongols to make up for the accuracy of scales, and which when removed and separated from the Wool, of course cause a large decrease in weight.

It is estimated that fully one-fifth of all the Camel's Wool exported from Tientsin is as thoroughly cleaned as it can be done here. It is then pressed into compact bales by steam power, covered with gunny bags, and secured with iron hoops. Prepared in this manner a bale weighs about 300 catties, and is considered ready to be shipped to Foreign markets. A small proportion of the rest of the Wool exported is occasionally cleaned more or less throughly, but the bulk is shipped off in the condition in which it arrives from Mongolia (without any covering, however, and only held together by a number of stout cords made of Camel's Wool) to Shanghai, for further manipulation by the parties who either buy it there or have contracted for it through their agents at Tientsin.

The Export trade in Camel's Wool may be safely said to be entirely in the hands of Foreign merchants, who do not, however, always purchase in Mongolia, but also buy considerable quantities from Chinese traders that bring it thence to Tientsin.

It is very difficult to make a reliable estimate of the share taken in direct shipments to Foreign markets by Tientsin merchants, as they very naturally do not wish to give any information on the subject. It would, perhaps, not be placing it too high by putting it at the above-mentioned one-fifth that is cleaned and pressed into bales at Tientsin. It is not possible to arrive at a reliable estimate of the share taken in the trade by Tientsin merchants, as it is against their interests to make known how much is shipped on joint account with outside firms, on commission, or on their own account, and merely through the agencies of Shanghai or European houses."

The principal Foreign markets to which the produce is sent are London and New York.

Camel's Wool is used in the manufacture of cloths of various textures, and especially such as have a heavy nap. Its very soft and fine fibre allow it to be mixed with Silk to good advantage in making the finer qualities of dress goods. I have not been able to ascertain that it is used for any other special purpose, although Mr. Twinem, writing on this subject in the Tientsin Reports on Trade for 1874, says:—

"In America it is employed in the manufacture of coarse shawls for the use of the poorer classes. In England it is, when mixed with the commoner kinds of Sheep's Wool, made up into blankets, and carpets, and coarse cloth."

At Tientsin a kind of drugget is made from Camel's Wool with a cotton warp. These carpets can be made to any size, the designs being very simple, and, if not pretty, at least strikingly original, consisting usually of a simple border and centre ornament on a solid ground. The carpets exported from here to the southern ports are small, cheaply made, and mostly used for chair and *kang* cushions. A large, thick, and durable carpet for a good-sized room can be bought for $40 or less, according to design, size, etc.

The camels shed their fleeces in spring.* The best Wool is obtained from the animals that do little or no labour, but are merely kept for the sake of the fleece. The Wool of the camels used for carrying merchandise is almost always useless on account of its filthy and matted condition. This is especially the case with the fleece of camels carrying coal.

* The new wools generally arrive in Shanghai twice a year April and October.

It is said that the fleece of a full-grown camel does not, as a rule, weigh more than 5 catties.† Taking this as the average yield of each camel, the amount of Camels's Wool exported from Tientsin during the year 1879, viz., 9,802.58 piculs, would represent the large number of 196,052 camels. There being no available statistics or reliable information as to the number of camels in Mongolia the Wool of which might be brought to Tientsin, it is difficult to make an estimate of how much more Wool is obtainable, or in how far the trade is capable of development. Certain it is that a great deal of the Wool from districts in Mongolia and northern Shansi, the natural outlet for which would seem to be Tientsin, is now carried overland to Russia, where, I believe, it is cleaned in a superior manner, and subsequently, to a great extent, placed in the London market, where it obtains, owing, one would think, to its greater purity, much higher prices than the Wool exported from Tientsin. For the further development of the demand for and the consequent exportation of Camel's Wool by way of Tientsin, it would appear imperative that the merchants interested in the trade should find and adopt adequate appliances and a more telling modus for freeing the Wool before shipment from everything that is not Wool, and what, therefore, only uselessly increases the outlay connected with its transport to and manipulation in Foreign lands. Thus a far superior quality of Wool could probably be laid down in Europe at a but slightly increased expense, as the saving in freight would go far to make up for the cost of cleaning.‡

It is said that the water here is totally unfit for washing the Wool, but surely it would not be very difficult to find out the chemicals applicable to neutralize the deleterious properties of the water and overcome this difficulty.

† We differ here with Mr. DETRING and believe it to be about 8 to 10 catties.

‡ The wool when it arrives in Shanghai, and before exported, is picked and sorted into two or three qualities, then packed into bales, by steam-power, of 4 to 4½ piculs. The picking and sorting is generally done by native women and girls.—*Ed. S. M.*

Shanghai China.

Inclosure No. 1.

with dispatch No. 123.

To. State. Dept.

Washington D.C.

Review of trade. 1879

Act to refer to Bureau of Statistics C.P.

M Wood

No. 124.] 30. Nov. 1880 United States Consulate General at Shanghai,

Mr. Denny, Consul General. to the State Department, Consular Bureau

M Jaulon.

To be returned also to M

Subject:— Shanghai Cotton Mills.

ABSTRACT OF CONTENTS.

Comments thereon.

Copies for No 7

No. 124.

United States Consulate General,

Shanghai, 30 Mar. 1880

Hon. Charles Payson.

Third Assistant Secretary of State,

Washington, D.C.

Sir,

The project set on foot about two years ago. to erect Cotton mills at Shanghai. for the manufactury of Cotton goods on foreign loans. under the supervision of skilled — foreign operatives has caused more or less discussion as to the probable effects upon the present demand for foreign cotton goods, in the event the contemplated enterprise becomes an accomplished fact.

While every foreigner in the East, almost, would delight in the success of this enterprise —

for

for the reason that it would lead to the adoption of other western ideas so much needed in the development of China's natural wealth - yet there are some good reasons which present themselves to the mind of the practical observer, why it will fail to meet the expectations of its promoters.

In my report on trade for the year just closed, I took occasion to remark upon this subject substantially as follows.

" The cotton mill at Shanghai
" referred to in my report from
" Kintsin is no more an es=
" tablished fact than it was.
" then. The scheme was pro=
" moted by a Taotai - Pung - who
attained

" obtained the special permission from
" the Viceroy Li Hung Chang. another
" Taotai - Lui - joined the under=
" taking and furnished capital of
" Tals. 20.000. to start with —
" These promoters then tried to
" float a public company. but
" the management failed to secure
" the confidence sufficiently of
" the public. meanwhile there —
" who had the matter in hand
" had already acquired title to a
" suitable piece of ground on the
" Hwang poo river. on the so called
" American Concession and the
" building of a large establishment
" appeared at the time to be pushed
" forward with vigor. They also.
" concluded a contract with an
English

" English firm for machinery
" amounting to Rs. 250.000.
" at present the matter is at a
" standstill. The machinery although
" ordered has not yet arrived, on
" account of want of funds, as it
" was stipulated that it should be
" paid for by instalments.

" The building operations
" of course have been suspended
" and the foundations which can
" now be seen above the ground
" are fast going to ruins. Whether
" the establishment of such a mill
" in this country would ever be
" successful in these complicated
" complications for the trade in the
" quality of cotton goods now-
" supplied from foreign markets
is.

"is very doubtful. For owing to the texture
"and shortness of fibre of the China
"cotton it is only suitable for very
"heavy and coarse goods, while its
"cost is greater than American
"cotton even after it is put on the
"Liverpool market. For these
"and minor reasons I am of
"the opinion that, there is no
"occasion for the foreign
"manufacturing mind to become
"alarmed in the near future
"at the prospect of serious
"opposition from this quarter".

Since making the above
comments it would seem from
the notices published in the
press of Shanghai - two of
which are herewith enclosed - that,
the

the promoters are again moving in the matter, and not without some prospects of raising the amount of money necessary, as it appears that one half of the shares have already been subscribed, and it is for the purpose of adding some comments that I again refer to the subject at this time.

In the first place we will assume, that the figures given by the managers of the cost of machinery and plant as well as of working expenses to be correct and assume also that their proposed "monopoly" of the weaving business will not lead to complications; the main question is what quantity of cloth can they manufacture

facture of Chinese cotton.

The prospectus states that
"Chinese cotton has already been
"sent to England, woven there and
"then brought back to China, and
"it has proved to be of slightly
"better quality than that grown in
"other countries".

There is very reason to
doubt this statement, China cotton
is very short in staple and though
it might be used for web it
cannot be made into yarn
strong enough to bear the strain
put upon the warp in a power
loom; this at least is the ex-
perience of Companies who have
gone thoroughly into the question.

A gentleman connected with

a.

a leading English house has took to England a few years ago full-estimates for establishing a weaving company at Shanghai and his English connections at first warmly supported the enterprise.

The scheme however was abandoned not as may happen to the Chinese company for want of capital but because it was found by experiment that the proper kind of yarn for grey shirtings and T cloths could not be made out of Chinese cotton. that the cloth was coarse and heavy resembling the finer qualities of that manufactured on native looms rather than anything else.

Perhaps the best evidence that

that the published scheme is a hazardous one; in the fact that no Chinese in the foreign goods trade will subscribe a dollar towards it.

However, should it reach successful operations, the more intiligent opinion is that the competition would be with native looms rather than European and American manufactures.

I am. Sir.
Your obedient servant.
O. M. Dent
Consul General

Inclosures.
No. 1. Extracts from "Shanghai Courier" of 16th and 26th of October 1880.

Dutch cuttg

THE CHINESE COTTON MILL COMPANY.

"Courier" Oct. 16. 80

The managers of the Chinese Cotton Mill Company have published a report in pamphlet form, calling the attention of merchants and wealthy gentlemen to the undertaking. The report begins with an enumeration of the advantages of the undertaking:—1st, the low price of cotton in China, which in an ordinary year ranges from 9 to 12 Tls. per picul; whereas in England and America, in the very best years, the price per picul is at least from 11 to 17 Tls.; 2ndly, the cheapness of labour here, where the earnings of ordinary labourers are about 200 to 300 cash a day; whilst workmen in other countries must have 75 cents to a dollar a day; 3rdly, the foreign manufactures have no certain market; and lastly, the foreign goods are subject to expenses of transport, insurance premiums, and other expenses which the native goods would be exempt from. "But of course" continues the report, "there are also drawbacks to be taken into consideration, namely, the heavy cost of the foreign machinery, the expenses of its transport hither, and the high pay of the foreign workmen hired to superintend and work the machinery. Nevertheless these disadvantages are merely temporary; the advantages on the other hand are not only lasting, but will go on increasing. Moreover, in examining the quality of goods manufactured abroad out of cotton sent from China, we think it compares favourably with that manufactured from foreign produce."

The managers go on to say that on the 4th moon of this year they received instructions from the Imperial Superintendent of Trade, the Viceroy Li, to take the undertaking into consideration; and that, after having made investigation and calculated every item of the expenditure required, they have come to the following conclusion:—The expenses required yearly to work with 400 pieces machinery, excluding the cost of the machinery but including the price of cotton, hire of foreign employés, salary of managers, clerks, &c., all taken at their highest, will be about Tls. 368,600 a year. The establishment will be capable of producing 240,000 pieces of piece goods and drills, which will bring in about 444,000 Tls., supposing the price of these goods to be at the lowest average; thus the profit realised yearly would be Tls. 75,000, in addition to the interest on the capital.

The Viceroy, it appears, has approved of the report, besides adding a rescript to the following effect, that no one hereafter shall be allowed to set up a separate establishment of the kind.

The manager also combats the doubts of those who say that they are robbing the living and business of the poor people, who, the managers, submit both men and women, will find better and more constant employment in the establishment, when once it is opened. Although this undertaking originated with the authorities, the managers promise to free it from all red tapeism and official restraint.

There are to be, it appears, 4,000 shares, at Tls. 100 per share. Besides the government subsidy, two thousand shares have already been taken up by those connected with the undertaking. The remaining 2,000 shares are still to be disposed of, and the managers hope that the influential mandarins and wealthy gentlemen in China will come forward and take them up. The shareholders will first pay down half of their share money, for which receipts will be issued. This money in the meantime will be placed where a good interest will be derived. When the undertaking is entirely established, then the shareholders will be called upon to pay up the rest of the share money and will then receive the share ticket. But should the whole affair fall through, which is not at all likely, the money deposited will be returned, together with interest. The report also gives a detailed account of the expenses to be incurred, and the regulations to be observed in the employment of foreign engineers and native mechanics. The pamphlet gives also the forms of receipts for shares and other matter.

October 26. 1880 Draft copy

SPIRIT OF THE NATIVE PRESS.

(Translated specially for the "Shanghai Courier.")

The *Shen Pao* publishes a prospectus issued by the promoters of the Chinese Company for weaving cotton goods by machinery. The prospectus first calls attention to the fact that food and clothing are the two absolute necessaries of life, whence it comes that cotton cloth is of the greatest usefulness and importance. Hitherto, it continues, all weaving in China has been done with hand looms, while in European countries machinery is invariably employed, by which the labour is halved and the profits doubled. England, which took the lead originally in this business, has of late years employed as many as one hundred and thirty thousand looms of all kinds, America has one hundred and fifty thousand. India, which is following in their footsteps, has already more than ten thousand. The number of looms in existence is steadily and rapidly increasing, which plainly prooves the profitableness of their use. The total value of the cotton piece goods from all countries disposed of in China each year, amounts now-a-days to no less than thirty million taels. The drain on the wealth of the country that this must cause cannot but be a source of anxiety to all thoughtful people. China possesses three important advantages, which should enable her to compete with foreign countries in weaving by machinery. First, the cost of cotton in China with only a two thirds crop is from nine to twelve taels a picul; while in America and England, with a full crop, the cost is from eleven to seventeen taels. The cost of material therefore is in favour of China by thirty per cent. Secondly, the cost of labour in China is only one half of what it is in foreign countries, daily wages being only two or three hundred cash instead of seventy five cents or a dollar. Thirdly, a factory in China can make exactly what kinds of goods are in demand at the moment, instead of having to make several sorts and ship them off on the chance of their being wanted. There is also no expense for freight and marine insurance. The disadvantages under which the manufacture will labour in China are extra cost in laying down machinery and double pay for foreigners employed. But these will be outweighed by the advantages even at the commencement, and will cease altogether after a few years. Moreover Chinese cotton has already been sent to England, woven there and then brought back to China, and it has proved to be of slightly better quality than that grown in other countries. Also, the factories can be insured, and the amount of capital required, the expenses of working and the quantity of cloth produced can all be calculated; so that the business will be less hazardous and uncertain than any other. In the fourth month of this year, orders were received from the Imperial Commissioner and Superintendent of Trade for the Northern Ports, Li Hung-chang, to take the matter into consideration. Though all the original memoranda on the subject showed very plainly that a profit of thirty per cent could be expected, it was thought better not to accept these, and the most minute and careful calculations were made once more. The old estimates for the cost of laying down machinery were left as originally made. It was assumed that the cotton used would be superior medium, and the piece goods turned out would only be inferior medium. The pay of the foreign employés was set down on the most liberal scale, and the number of workmen and apprentices fixed as high as possible. Liberal allowance was made for duties, fixed interest on capital, cost of purchasing land and building houses, insurance, management and superintendence, a detailed statement of all of which will be found appended to the prospectus. It was thus calculated that with four hundred looms, which is the number fixed upon for the commencement, the annual expenditure will amount to 368,000 taels. These looms will turn out 240,000 pieces of English Grey shirtings and T cloths and American Drills, which should sell for 444,000 taels. This will leave a profit of 75,400 taels, that is to say, nearly twenty per cent, or with the addition of the fixed interest on capital about twenty eight per cent. The Superintendent of Trade has also granted a monopoly to the Company. Any person hereafter who wishes to enter into the weaving trade, must join the Company and not commence on his own account. If the business is carried on with proper care, so that the out turn increases, and the number of foreign employés can be reduced, and general expenses can be kept down, the number of looms may then be increased and a very large profit may be hoped for.

The objection may be made that the Company will rob the common people by the taking away the work of their wives. But the mischief was done long ago, when foreign cotton goods were first imported. As the Company will manufacture the same kinds of goods as foreigners, it will compete with them and not with the native workmen. Moreover by employing a large number of workpeople of both sexes, it will be of great benefit to the small traders and artisans of the surrounding country. The Superintendent of Trade has also determined, that this Company, though official in its origin, is to be left altogether to the management of mercantile men. Its prosperity therefore will not be endangered by the outward show and pretence inseparable from official life. As in the China Merchants Company, the shares will be of one hundred taels each, and there will be four thousand of them. The capital will thus be 400,000 taels, application will be made to the Superintendent of Trade to provide a portion from the public funds. The promoters of the Company will take up half the shares. Gentlemen of rank and wealth are invited to subscribe for the remainder. Any number of shares can be issued to any one, from one upwards, till the whole number is taken up. If at a future time the number of looms is to be increased or more capital is required, public notice will be given. As soon as the original shares are taken up fifty per cent of their value must be paid. The money, for which a receipt will be given, will be put out at interest by the Company safe in banks which can be safely trusted, so as to be ready for purchasing land and paying deposits on the machinery. When the machinery is about to arrive, the remaining fifty per cent. of the capital must be paid up, upon which the shares will at once be issued and pass books for the payment of the fixed interest. To avoid all risk, the foreign employés will be engaged, the machinery ordered, and the land bought, only when all the shares have been taken up and the half value paid. If by any inconceivable accident the scheme falls through, the whole of the fifty per cent. advanced and interest upon it will be repaid to the depositor. Explanatory documents are appended, and the issuers of the prospectus hope that any indistinctness or incompleteness in their statements may be pointed out to them.

[The subject of the above translation has already been dealt with in our columns; but the above being more in detail, we give it for the benefit of our numerous mercantile readers.—Ed. *S. C.*]

Diplomatic Series.

Inclosure No. 1.

with dispatch No. 124.

To. State Department.
Washington D.C.

Extracts from "Cairo"
16th. 26. Oct. 1880

No.

Mr.

Subje

Ask. publish death Mwood
Inform brothers of deceased C.P.

No. 125] Dec 15th 1880 *United States Consulate General at Shanghai,*

Mr. Dennys. *Consul General.* *to the State Department,*

Subject:— Death of Asst Sec. states Charles Bailey.

ABSTRACT OF CONTENTS.

Mr Colegate
Asks to publish
the return to U.S. Mwy

Published, Jan. 26/81
Forwarded to Gov. Exc.
Jan. 25/81

Entered Mwy.
Asst Mord 5/81

No. 125.

United States Consulate General,

Shanghai, Dec. 1st. 1880

Hon. Charles Payson.

Third Assistant Secretary of State,

Washington, D.C.

Sir,

I have to inform you of the death of Axel Erk. alias Charles Bailey on the 22d ultimo instant. of Bright's disease.

I am informed that he has a brother named John Erk. living in Bay Settlement Wisconsin.

I am. Sir.

Your obedient servant

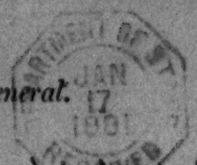
D. N. Bunny

Consul General.

Mr. Wood

No. 126.] Dec. 9th 1880 *United States Consulate General at Shanghai,*

Mr. Denny, *Consul General.* *to the State Department,*



Subject:— Receipt of dispatches

Ans Mar 5/81

ABSTRACT OF CONTENTS.

No. 126.

United States Consulate General,

Shanghai, Dec. 9th 1880

Hon. Charles Payson.

Third Assistant Secretary of State,

Washington, D.C.

Sir,

I beg to acknowledge the receipt of Department dispatches No 35 and 36 the last dated. Oct. 4th. also circular dispatch dated Sept. 6th.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant

O. N. Denny

Consul General

Mr. Wood

No. 127] Dec 10. 1880 *United States Consulate General at Shanghai,*

Mr. Denny, *Consul General, to the State Department,*

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
JAN 17 1881
RECEIVED

Subject:— Receipt of Books

Acts March 3/81

ABSTRACT OF CONTENTS.

No. 124.

United States Consulate General,

Shanghai, Dec 10 1880

Hon. Charles Payson.

Third Assistant Secretary of State,

Washington, D.C.

Sir,

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt by the last mail of the following books.

Wheaton's elements of International Law.

Consular Regulations 1874.

Register of Department of State.

Foreign Relations 1840. 1841. & 1844.

Commercial Relations 1874. 1879.

I am. Sir.

Your obedient Servant.

O. N. Denny

Consul General

No. 128.] Dec. 13th 1880. United States Consulate General at Shanghai,

Mr. Summers, Consul General. to the State Department,

Subject:— astronomical boat lost at Samusan.

ABSTRACT OF CONTENTS.

No. 128.

United States Consulate General,

Shanghai, Dec. 13th 1880

Hon. Charles Payson

Third assistant Secretary of State,

Washington, D.C.

Sir,

I have the honor to request that the Department will cause to be forwarded to R. A. Jamieson, M. D. Surgeon of the Chinese Imperial Maritime Customs for the use of that office the catalogues of the Library of the Surgeon Generals office.

I am, Sir.

Your obedient servant

O. N. Denny

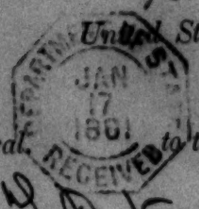
Consul General

Ack – usual disposition
Ackd Feb. 18/81

No. 129] Dec. 13th 1880 United States Consulate General at Shanghai,

Mr. Dennys Consul General to the State Department,

Subject:— Effects of G. P. Knight



See letter from the Treasury Dept. to Mr. Hale, about 6 cases of G. P. Knight's effects – 1 Feb 21/81

Letter to Mr. Albert Hale, No 3 Park Place, N.Y. Feb 24/81

Feb. 3/81 sent for to obtain Mr. Knight's invoice & letter.

ABSTRACT OF CONTENTS.

Finds Bill of Lading and list of contents of box.

See letter from Mr. Knight dated Feb. 15/81

No. 129.

United States Consulate General,

Shanghai, Dec 13th 1880

Hon. Charles Payson

Third Assistant Secretary of State,

Washington, D.C.

Sir,

I beg to inclose herewith a Bill of Lading, and list of contents of one box, shipped this day to the Department via San Francisco, containing hereditary objects of affection, belonging to the estate of the late J. C. Knight.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant

O. N. Denny

Consul General

Inclosures.

Inclosures.

No 1. Bill of Lading.

" 2. List of contents of box.

Invo. of effects of Francis Parkman Knight deceased forwarded to the Department of State Washington District of Columbia by Imperial Customs Department. Shanghai. December 10th 1880.

1.	Lacquered Box marked Francis P. Knight
1.	medal. Philadelphia Exhibition.
1.	" . Paris Exposition.
1.	Gold hunting cased watch - monogram -
1.	" watch chain.
1.	" Seal ring stone - monogram -
1.	German decoration.
1.	Portfolio "Chinese Instruction".
1.	" Sundry official documents.
	Lot of mounted and unmounted photos.
3	miniatures in cases.
1	Card case.
1	Toilet case.
1	Sealed pkt. addressed - C. M. Knight -
1	Chinese stamp.
1	monogram stamp.
1	Lacquered cigar box - monogram -
2	Photos in frames.
1	Portfolio.
1	Writing case.
1	Seal ring.
1	Lot studs &c in box.
1	Ring stones chain.
1	Book. psalms.
1	Pr. sunglasses.
1	Lot toilet articles.
1	" nic nacs.
3	Photos. F.P.K.
1	Silver napkin ring.
1	Pr. Silver salt cellars.
1	Silver mug.

- Continued -

1. Hair guard chain.
1. Hunting Knife - monogram -
1. Dog whip.
1. Cigar case.
1. Gold pencil case.
1. Box poison for neuralgia -
1. Book.
1. Railway Key - monogram -
1. Lacquered box - "J.P.K."
2. Albums.
2 Books.
Lot of Photos.
" " correspondence.
7 Letter books. - press copy -
2 Books Chinese correspondence.
2 Pass Folios.
1 News paper cuttings.
1 Bible.
2 Albums.
7 Books.
1 Hair brush.
1 Toilettes " .
1 Lot of papers.
1 Memo tablet
1 Box containing large photo.

Shanghai. December 10th 188

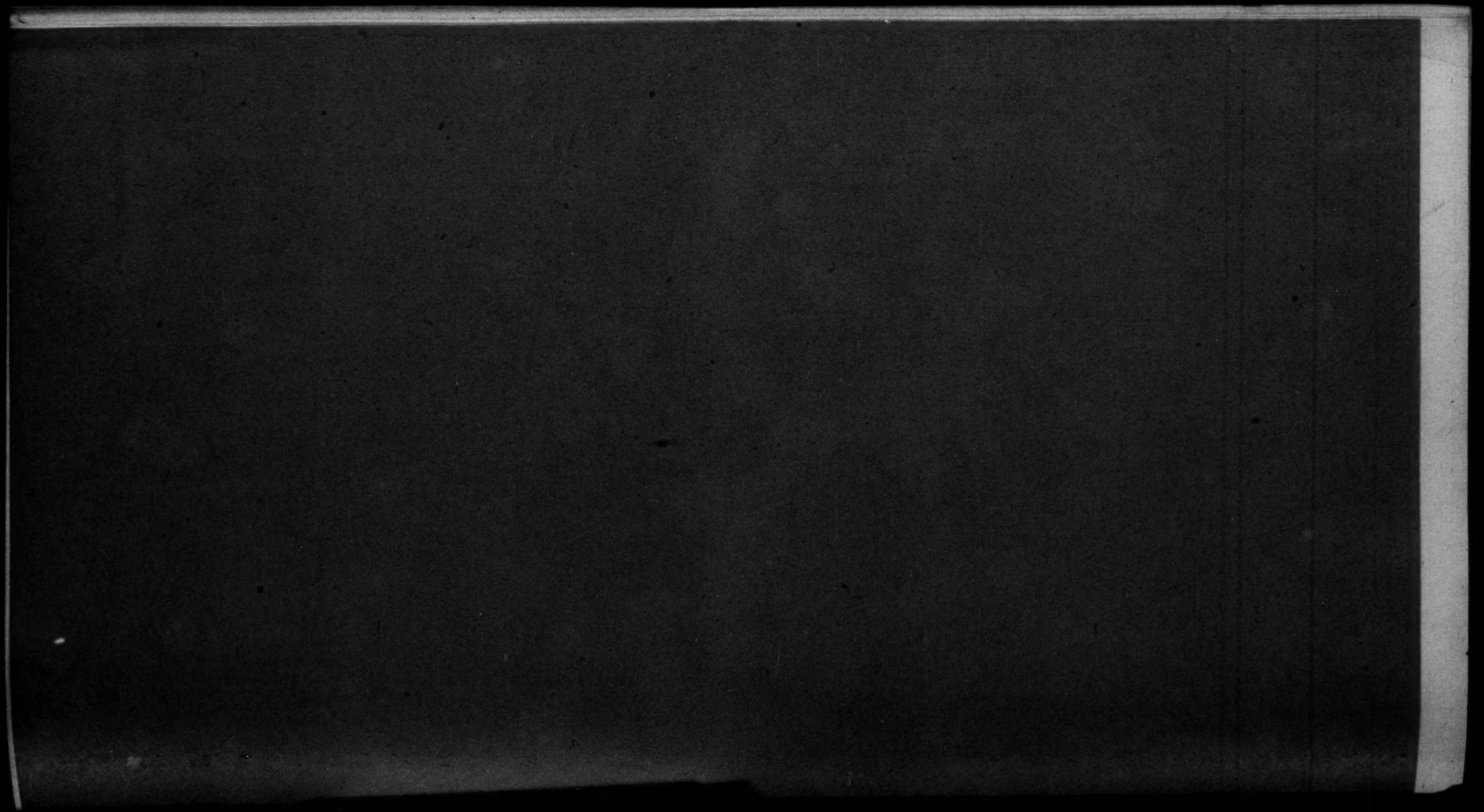
O. N. Denny
Consul for Corea

Enclosure no. 2

With dispatch no. 139

To State Department
Washington D.C.

Memo. of effects of
L. P. Knight. dec'd.



ackd. Jany 22. 1881.

Acd'd Mch 24/81

W. Wood

No. 130] Dec. 14, 1880 United States Consulate General at Shanghai,

Mr. Denny, Consul General. to the State Department,

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
JAN 17 1881
RECEIVED

Subject:— Estate of Leonora Williams.

ABSTRACT OF CONTENTS.

Sends Inventory objects of effects

No. 130.

United States Consulate General,

Shanghai, Dec 14. 1880

Hon. Charles Payson.

This assistant Secretary of State,

Washington, D.C.

Sir,

By the pouch of this mail I send to the Department one package containing one gold ring one miniature in velvet case and one Bible belonging to the Estate of the late Seanna Williams

I am Sir.

Your obedient servant

O. N. Denny

Consul General

Report. E. P. Wood

No. 131.] Dec 14, 1880 *United States Consulate General at Shanghai,*

Mr. Denny, *Consul General.* to the *State Department,*

Subject:— Washington Treaty

Copy to Secretary of Treasury
Department of the Interior
Dec 15

ABSTRACT OF CONTENTS.

Asks. for copy of Com O'Connor's opinion and states no record of $ 3614.50 rec'd.

Spain Russell & Co

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
JAN 7 1881
RECEIVED

No. 131.

United States Consulate General,

Shanghai, Dec. 14. 1880

Hon. Charles Payson.

Third assistant Secretary of State,

Washington, D.C.

Sir,

Having had occasion to refer to the opinion of Jno. O'Connor the law officer of the Department relating to the collection of Hospital dues from Russell & Co's. Steamers at the time they were transfered to the Chinese. I find it missing from the files. I will therefore feel obliged by your sending me a copy. Whether I have been able to find any record of the $ 3614.50 paid by Russell & Co. under the opinion referred to. I kept a press copy of a letter to.

to the Fifth Auditor forwarding first of exchange for that sum. but which does not appear to have been received as there is no acknowledgment on file in this office.

I am. Sir.

Your obedient Servant.

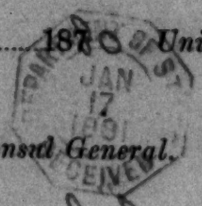
O. H. Perry

Samuel Swartwout

Ack

Rec'd Mar 6 1871 Wood

No. 133 Dec 14, 1870 United States Consulate General at Shanghai,



Mr. Denny, Consul General, to the State Department,

Subject:— Wreck of James Bailey"

ABSTRACT OF CONTENTS.

No. 132.

United States Consulate General,

Shanghai, Dec 14, 1870

Hon. Charles Payson.

Third Assistant Secretary of State,

Washington, D.C.

Sir,

Referring to Am. Consular Despatch No. 9 relating to the wreck of the "James Bailey" I note that the Consul acted upon the suggestions contained in my No. 35. to his predecessor Mr. Lincoln, a copy of which was enclosed to the Department in my No. 114.

The report of Lieutenant Commander Huntington of the U.S.S. "Alert" who was dispatched by Rear Admiral Kelly Commanding Asiatic Station - to the scene of the wreck for the purpose of inquiring into the circumstances attending

attending it, is very clear & important and reflects credit upon that efficient & officer. From his report it is evident that the natives boarded and plundered the wreck, for which the guilty parties will be compelled by the Chinese officials to make restitution either by bringing back the stolen property or its value in money. In case it is the latter Commander Huntington's suggestions are most pertinent.

I may add that it is gratifying to note the promptness with which the Chinese local officials have acted in this matter.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

O. M. Denny

Consul General

For the Secretary's consideration.

No. 133] Dec. 18. 1880 *United States Consulate General at Shanghai,*

Mr. Denny, *Consul General,* *to the State Department,*

Subject:— Mr. Scruggs matter.

wrote Scruggs Feby 9. '81 Acts March 5/81

ABSTRACT OF CONTENTS.

Reference to Mr. Hoy— Mr. Scruggs apparently wishes to come home without the letter of returning—

No. 133.

United States Consulate General,

Shanghai, Dec. 18. 1880

Hon. Charles. Payson.

Third assistant Secretary of State,

Washington, D.C.

Sir,

I inclose a certificate and letter addressed to me by Dr. White Customs physician at Chinkiang who was also our Consular physician which will explain themselves.

I may add that Mr. Scruggs was in hopes that the change to Canton would do him good but in this he seems to have been disappointed for he writes me that he is not much better than when I saw him here en route to his new post.

When I knew it was about all he could stand to change from one steamer to another.

D. —

Dear Sir.

Your obedient servant

D. M. Drury

Samuel Gunnell.

Endorsed.

Dr. White's certificate

Chin kiang
11th October 1880

Dear Sir

I feel it incumbent on me to write to you respecting the state of health of Mrs M. L. Scruggs - W. S. leaves us here. On our return from Shanghai he had increased fever each morning & with difficulty this was got under, but at the expense of his digestion — so that now though cured of fever he is still weak sort of sorts & the only cure for this is a complete change of air & scene He has been so frequently attacked with fever during his

U.S. Consulate Gen.
Shanghai China.

Enclosure No. 1.

with dispatch no 133.

to State Department

Washington

D.C.

Sunday, 3rd

residence here that I cannot
but regard his proposed chang
to Canton as dangerous to his
health if not to his life, and
-deed I consider his immediate
departure from Manila as impe
-ative if he is to recover com
-pletely now. He is free
from fever at present, but it
will return should he remain i
the country & in that case I
cannot answer for the conse
-quence I am dear Sir
Yours truly
Robert Tyle White
Medical Officer of U. S. Vol
U. S. R. C. S. &c &c

Col. H. Dunn Asst
U. S. Consul General—

Lehin Kiang
11th Octr 1850

Dear Sir

I am glad to report that Mr Scruggs is better, he has had several days without fever but I am most apprehensive lest it should return, I am assured that if he remains in the country it will be at a heavy cost to health if it does not cost him his life I am sure a liberal Government like yours would not insist on an Official remaining under these circumstances & therefore inclose what you may perhaps deem wise to send home in

the interim before it can
reach home Should you wi
add the weight of your of
& with my recommend Mr.
to return home without del

Remain
Yours truly
Robert Lightfoot

U. S. Army Disp
U. S. Consul General
Shanghai

Mr. Wood.

No. 134.] Dec. 27 1880 *United States Consulate General at Shanghai,*

Mr. Denny, *Consul General.* *to the State Department,*

Subject:— Receipt of dispatches

Acknowledged 5/81

ABSTRACT OF CONTENTS.

No. 134

United States Consulate General,

Shanghai, Dec. 24. 1880.

Hon. Charles Payson.

Third Assistant *Secretary of State,*

Washington, D.C.

Sir,

I have to acknowledge the receipt of your dispatches Nos. 34. and 38. the last dated Nov. 10. ths.

I am, Sir.

Your obedient servant.

O. N. Denny

Consul General

Act

Wood

No. 135. Dec. 27. 1880 *United States Consulate General at Shanghai,*

Mr. Young, *Consul General, to the State Department,*

Subject:— Schools, Examinations.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
JAN 31 1881
RECEIVED

Acts Mod 5/81

ABSTRACT OF CONTENTS.

No. 135.

United States Consulate General,

Shanghai, Dec. 27, 1880.

Hon. Charles Payson.

Third assistant ~~Secretary of State~~,

Washington, D.C.

Sir,

Replying to Mr. Mangum's No. 9. relative to Lockhard to be Consular agent at Chefoo. — I have to say that, while I take pleasure in approving this nomination, yet, for the interests of the United States commercially I should like very much to see established at that port a full Consulate at an early day.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant.

O. N. Denny

Consul General

Mr. Wood.

No. 136] December 28 1880 United States Consulate General at Shanghai,

Mr. Denny Consul General. to the State Department,



Subject:—

Acts Mail 5/81

ABSTRACT OF CONTENTS.

Enclosing voucher in supporting an item of Mr. Minister Angell's account already forwarded to the Department.

No. 136

United States Consulate General,

Shanghai, December 28 1880

Hon. William M. Evarts

Secretary of State,

Washington, D.C.

Sir,

Agreeable to the request of Mr. Angell our Minister, I enclose one voucher supporting an item of his account already forwarded to you which he was unable to get before the closing of navigation.

I am, Sir

Your Obedient Servant

O. N. Denny

Consul General

Enclosure

No 1 as above

Ack

Mrod

No. 137.] Dec 28th 1880 *United States Consulate General at Shanghai,*

Mr. Denny. *Consul General.* *to the State Department,*

Subject:— Estate of Co. Ins. Smith decd.

Act Mod 5/81

ABSTRACT OF CONTENTS.

No. 134.

United States Consulate General,

Shanghai, Dec 28. 1880

Hon. Charles. Payson.

Third Assistant Secretary of State,

Washington, D.C.

Sir,

I have the inclosed copy of a decree entered on the 23d day of December in this Consular Court in the matter of the Estate of E.M. Smith deceased, the Department will observe that the alleged will of the deceased heretofore filed in this Court has been refused admission to Probate. To day upon the petition of messrs Forbes & Hitch of Russell & Co. letters of Administration were issued to these gentlemen. as there are the attorneys in fact of the heirs at law. of said Estate. none of whom are within the jurisdiction of.

of this Court.

The Estate will be handed over to the Administrators on the 1st. day of January. 1881 at which time all ministerial acts on the part of the Samuel General will cease.

I shall collect Treasury fees on that part handed over in accordance with paragraph 56. page 80. of the Consular regulations unless otherwise instructed by the Department.

I am Sir.

Your obedient Servant.

O. M. Drury

Samuel General

Inclosure.

No. 1. opinion & Decree.

IN THE U. S. COURT FOR THE CONSULAR DISTRICT OF SHANGHAI.

Shanghai, 23rd December, 1880.

Before O. N. DENNY, Esq., *Consul-General, Acting Judicially.*

THE WILL OF THE LATE E. M. SMITH.

The following Judgment was delivered by the Court to-day.

His Honour said:—This is a motion on the part of certain of the legatees and next of kin of Edwin Maurice Smith, deceased, and Francis Blackwell Forbes and Frederic D. Hitch, attorneys, in fact, for the heirs-at-law of said estate, made through their counsel William Venn Drummond, Esq., objecting to the validity of a certain instrument heretofore filed in this Court for probate, purporting to be the last will and testament of Edwin Maurice Smith, an American citizen, who died on the 19th day of November, 1878; for the reason that the said alleged will attempts to create perpetual trusts, contrary to law in such cases. The law of Congress creating the Consular Courts in China and Japan, and which gives to these Courts jurisdiction over the persons and property of citizens of the United States therein, provides that this authority shall be exercised and enforced in conformity with the laws of the United States. But in cases where such laws cannot be applied, or fail to afford the relief sought, the common law and the law of equity and admiralty shall be invoked to furnish suitable remedies. Under the common law rule, in the absence of any United States statutes, then, will be considered the objections raised by this motion. The rule at common law against perpetual trusts is clearly defined, and is fixed at the close of a life or lives in being at the death of the testator, and 21 years added. This rule has been established by a long series of judicial decisions made by an independent English judiciary, which the United States Courts have also adhered to since the adoption of the constitution, except in some instances where it has been qualified by statutory enactments; and the establishment of such a rule against perpetuities has resulted in incalculable benefits to the living. For it has prevented the conceits or fancies of dying men from tying up the incomes of their estates for the sole purpose of accumulating wealth by compounding interest after death in order that greater wealth may be centred in the second and third generations; and judged by the widom of this law, is the will in question a valid testamentary document? The testator, by its provisions, appointed two trustees, who are charged with the duty of giving effect to its conditions. These trustees have power to mortgage the realty for the purpose of negociating loans, in order that the debts of the estate may be paid off out of the rents and profits accruing thereform, according to the conditions of the will. In fact, the debts which are not secured by mortgage must be paid from such income, as the trustees have no power to ever sell or transfer any portion of the realty for any purpose whatever. They are directed, after freeing the estate from all incumbrances, to apply the income to the payment (1st) of all taxes; (2nd) expenses of management; (3rd) ground rents; (4th) insurance; (5th) the payment of a sum for the formation of a reserve fund, by depositing at the end of every quarter, on interest, with a first class bank in Shanghai, one fifth part of the gross rents and profits such real estate every three months, which is to be available for the payment, from time to time, of the cost of such improvements upon the realty as, in the opinion of the trustees, may be advisable to make; and (6th) a stated amount of the remainder of the income every quarter to certain named legatees, including one-fifth part to the said trustees, in equal parts, aside from the reserve fund, all the interests so bequeathed—with the exception of two—are in favour of not exceeding two persons for life, with remainder over to the heirs of the body of the last taker. The two exceptions are the gift to the trustees, which is without limitation, and the children to Wong Tuh-yee, which interest is for their lives; and at their death to their heirs and assigns. These conditions of the testator, it seems, have created such trusts as the common low prohibits. The authorities cited by the learned counsel for the motion support this conclusion, to which may be also added "Kent" and "Perry on Trusts." If, however, there should be any doubt about the will creating illegal trust in this behalf, there can be none in the creation of the reserve fund alluded to. For not only are some of the inrerests named to be added to this fund. upon the happening of certain contingencies, liable to happen, but every dollar expended from it beyond what is absolutely necessary to keep the property in repair, tends to increase its quarterly revenue, and this accumulation is to go on and on to the end of time, so far as anything appearing in the will is concerned. The ultimate ownership of this fund vests in no one. If the trusts here sought to be created were executory in their nature, that is, to be perfected and closed at some future time by a conveyance or settlement, the result would be different, but this is not the case. Even if the foregoing objections were not urged against the validity of the will, the fact that the testator has disposed of *eleven-tenths* of the income of his estate, would certainly defeat its execution. If the will, then, creates illegal perpetuities—and in my judgment it does—and falls for this reason, *the entire* document as a testamentary paper must fall also; for, as the learned counsel said in his argument, the scheme is so intimately connected as a whole, that even if some of its parts were not illegal, the failure of the rest would so entirely defeat the intention of the testator that no part of it should be carried out.

It is the judgment of the Court, therefore, that the alleged will should not be admitted to probate. The objection is sustained. A decree will be entered accordingly.

DECREE.

Upon reading the motion of Mrs. Margaret Seymour, of New York, full sister of Edwin Maurice Smith, whose real name was Edwin Maurice Pitcher, and who died at Shanghai, China, on or about the 19th of November, 1878; Miss Evelina V. Pitcher, daughter of Rufus Druper Pitcher, deceased, who was half-brother of Edwin M. Pitcher; Miss Emily K. Pitcher a half-sister of Edwin M. Pitcher; Mrs. Debora Everly, wife of Miller N. Pitcher, of Philadelpha, and half-sister of said Edwin Maurice Pitcher; Miss Isabella Walker, Miss Elizabeth Walker and Amanda Walker, daughters of Amanda Walker, *ne* Pitcher, who was a half-sister of said Edwin Maurice Pitcher; Mrs. Minerva Pitcher, widow of Rufus Draper Pitcher, Mother of the above named Evelina V. Pitcher, and of Rufus Draper Pitcher, and infant, acting in consort with her daughter Evelina V. Pitcher. and for the purpose of protection of the said minor, Rufus Draper Pitcher, dated, the 4th December, 1880, and herein William Venn Drummond their Counsel. It is ordered and decreed that the said will of the said Edwin Maurice Smith or Pitcher be and it is hereby declared void and of no effect of validity whatsoever.

(Signed) O. N. DENNY,
Consul-General,
L.S. *Acting Judicially.*

Shanghai China.

Declaration No. 1.

With dispatch No. 138.
to State Department,
Washington D.C.

Opinion & Decree - Estate
of C.M. Smith dec'd

Shaw, Alice Lorimer.

Mr. Wood.

No. 138] January 6. 1881 United States Consulate General at Shanghai,

Mr. Denny Consul General. to the State Department,

Subject:— Acknowledgment of dispatches. Acknd 5/81.

ABSTRACT OF CONTENTS.

No. 138.

United States Consulate General,

Shanghai, January 6th 1881

Hon. Charles Payson

Third assistant *Secretary of State,*

Washington, D.C.

Sir,

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your dispatches No. 39. 40. 41. and 42. the last dated Nov. 19th. 1880.

I am. Sir

Your obedient servant.

O. N. Denny

Consul General

Mr Griffis

No. 140] January 8, 1881, United States Consulate General at Shanghai,

Mr. Denny, Consul General. to the State Department,

Subject:— Statistics.

ABSTRACT OF CONTENTS.

The Dept. desires to know what if any purposes exists in this city

No. 140.

United States Consulate General,

Shanghai, January 8. 1881

Hon. Charles Payson.

Third Assistant Secretary of State,

Washington, D.C.

Sir,

Referring to mine number 34 I have to say that after giving the matter my careful attention. I still think the facts in the case sustain the statement made in my number 85.

I asked for large cloth impressions printed "U.S. Consulate General" those sent were printed U.S. Consulate, hence useless so far as this office is concerned. I also asked for envelopes printed U.S. Consulate General and addressed

U.S.

U.S. Consul at ------ none received. also paper and envelopes as per samples. Nos. 1. 2. 3. & 4. — enclosed, but, none received. note paper as per sample enclosed, none received. only four packages of plain ruled. Letter paper ruled wide, none received, but plain ruled instead. The dispatch paper I may remark is unlike any but Italian; it is of different shades and hence if a dispatch should contain two or three sheets it is liable to present a striped appearance. not such as is suitable for Department despatches. The wrapping paper was so damaged in packing that only a small portion could be used, and that is all gone.

J.

I may have remark. that owing
to the envelopes having been put in
loosly many of them were so badly
damaged by rubbing that they will
fit into the waste paper basket —
utterly unfit for use. I inclose
a few of the damaged ones for
your inspection; those damaged
no worse than the ones inclosed
I retained thinking they might be
handy to have in the office.
I received one dozen pen holders.
just enough to supply the Bar
table in the Court room ones.
I also received a few sheets of
blotting paper. most of it so
badly damaged by rubbing, that
it was unfit for use. The steel
pens are not what I ordered and

D.

I cannot write with those ink lines unless. The blank books should have been large like note of protest, for bank records. but I received three pass books. no use for them, have since had to purchase the size needed. The sealing wax received cannot be used, not fit for this climate. yet the acting Chief of the Consular Bureau in his report upon the facts of the case. which has already been approved by the Department. states. "that a full supply was sent agreeably to my request. with the exception of ink. envelope fountains and flags." The first three articles the acting Chief says "are never sent". By reference to the records.

records of this office in such matters. I find that all these have been received at this office, namely, in the years 1866 and 1891.

The acting Chief adds that some articles that were thought useful to one, not in my requisition were included in the package. Yes that is true, there were three small India rubber erasers and a few packages of envelopes addressed "Collector of Customs &c" but too small for use, as are packages of invoices each mail are so large. - sometimes one hundred - they have to be mailed in envelopes the size of the certificate.

I am, Sir,

Yours

Your obedient servant.

O. H. Dunn

Samuel Gilmer

Inclosures.

No. 1. Damaged stationery and samples.

of. inclosures noted.

Report
c.c

Mr. Consular Bureau

No. 141] January 8. 1881 United States Consulate General at Shanghai,

Mr. Denny. Consul General to the State Department

Subject:— Sanfrancisco Bay.

Rec'd report from Consular Bureau January 6. 1881

Answered 8/81

ABSTRACT OF CONTENTS.

Recommends an increase.

No. 141.

United States Consulate General,

Shanghai, January 8th 1881

Hon. Charles Payson,

Third Assistant Secretary of State,

Washington, D.C.

Sir,

On the 1st. instant I received the inclosed letter from Mr. Wong Koong Dong Interpreter of this Consulate General. asking for an increase of salary. He has been acting in this capacity for eleven years and is faithful and efficient. He receives now only $20. per month and considering his responsibility, the bonds he has to give and the fact that he furnishes all the money with which to pay the Consular bills until the end of the quarter, I think this sum not enough.

His

His services has been the Interpreter at the British Consulate for several years. at a salary of $50. per. month. I should regret to loose the services of so valuable a man as the present Interpreter for the want of a small increase of salary. For these reasons I would respectfully ask that he be allowed an increase of ten dollars per month to be charged to form 90.

I am, Sir.

Your obedient servant

O. N. Denny

Consul General

United States Consulate General
Shanghai. January 1st. 1881.

O. N. Denny Esq
U.S. Consul General
Sir.

I would respectfully call your attention to the application contained in this communication.

I have been in the service of the U.S. Government as "Interpreter" of this Consulate General for the last 11 years. as the certificates of recommendation herewith enclosed will prove. I have been during this time in receipt of a very small salary considering my responsibility as shown by Bond. which is held by you as a guarantee of the faithful performance of my duties. I would therefore respectfully apply for an increase of salary consistent with my position.

I trust this humble request will meet with your approval

I.

Sam. Liu.

Your obedient servant.

(sgd) Wang Soong Bang.

Compradore.

U.S. Consulate, Amoy.

United States Consulate General,

SHANGHAI, April 17th 1880.

Copy.

The bearer Wong Soong Dong: Who has been in the service of the U. S. Consulate General for several years, has been the Compradore of the Consulate & during my term of office. I have always found him to be attentive in his duties effecient and proper in his conduct.

I cheerfully recommend him as a most deserving person.

Sig.d D. H. Bailey.

United States Consulate General,

Copy. SHANGHAI, Sept 14th 1878.

I take great pleasure in certifying that the bearer Wong Soong Dong, Shroff at this Consulate General has given entire satisfaction during the time I have been in charge of this office, and I fully endorse the excellent character which he has borne since he has been so employed, now some nine years.

Sigd F. Stahel.

U.S. Vice Consul General.

United States Consulate General,

SHANGHAI, November 21st 1877.

Copy.

Wong Soong Dong. Who has bun in the U. S. Consulate General for many years. has given Satisfaction in the discharge of his duties and has bun entrusted with very important money transactions.

He is obliging industrious and his "Secerity" was pronounced by Mr. Spence of H. B. M. Consulate perfectly Satisfactory.

If he could be promoted on advanced in any way I should be glad to hear of it.

Sig.d D. B. McCartee.

United States Consulate General,

SHANGHAI, April 13th 1877.

Copy.

The bearer Wong Soong Dong has been Shroff at the U. S. Consulate General for Eight Years. He has always proved himself Capable and careful, and is worthy of confidence.

If he can better his Situation he can leave, but I should much regret to part with him.

The Government pays him only a certain Salary.

Sig^d O. B. Bradford.
U. S. Vice Consul General.

United States Consulate General,

SHANGHAI, May 29th 1876.

Copy.

This will certify that Wong Soong Dong. has acted as Shroff (Comprador) in the Consulate General for eight Years. and has given perfect Satisfaction.

Sig'd George. F. Seward.

Noted & Published
Feb. 24/81
Wood

Usual course

No. 139] January 9 1881 [United States Consulate General at Shanghai,

Mr. Denny Consul General. to the State Department,

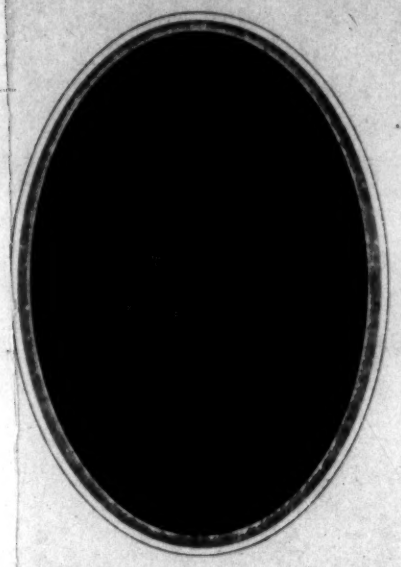
Subject:— Estate. Lucany Williams

Acted Mar 5/81

ABSTRACT OF CONTENTS.

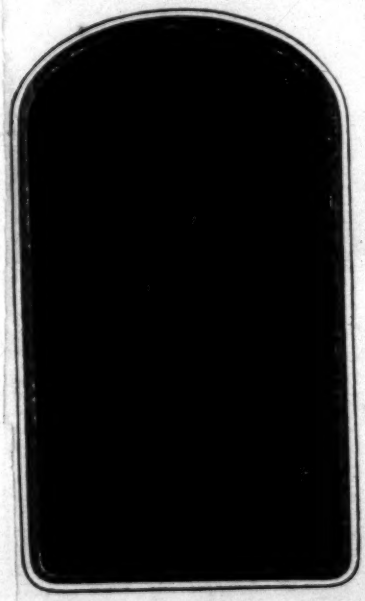
Yours obedient Servt
O. M. Dimmy
Consul General

#1

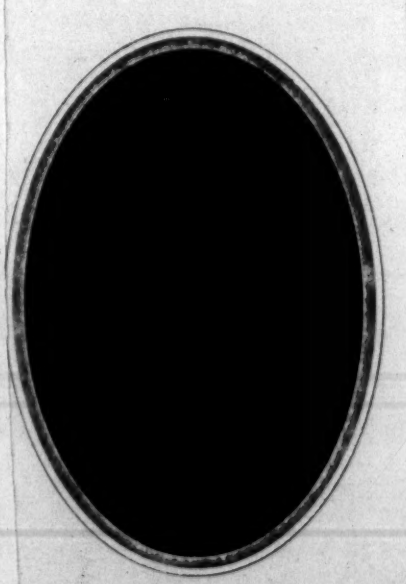


Ellie Douglas

#2



#3.





Ask + refer to Mr. Scanlan
C.R
Wood + McScanlon

No. 143] January 11 1881, United States Consulate General at Shanghai,

Mr. Denny Consul General. to the State Department,

Subject:— Trade with the East.

ABSTRACT OF CONTENTS.

No. 142.

United States Consulate General,

Shanghai, January 11 1881.

Hon. Charles Payson.

Third assistant. Secretary of State,

Washington, D.C.

Sir,

I inclose a clipping from the Board of Trade Returns for the two months ending Oct. 31st 1880. for your information.

This report shows the trade of Great Britain as well as that of the United States with the "Far East" to be gradually expanding.

I am. Sir.

Your obedient servant

O. N. Denny

Consul General.

Inclosure No 1. Report on trade.

Imports

of Tea from China (including Hongkong and Macao) lbs. 111,338,025 against 110,264,917 in 1879, values respectively £6,470,987 and £6,355,432. From all countries the quantities imported amounted to 148½ million lbs. in 1880, and 141 millions in 1879, and the values to £9,039,642, and £8,694,046 respectively. The Import from British India has increased by over 6 million pounds. The Home consumption still showed a falling off, being 132,215,855 in 1880, against 137,589,706 in 1879. The Export was lbs. 36,433,461 in 1880, against 33,826,323 last year.

of Silk, the Import from China of Raw was 2,701,103 lbs. in 1880, against 2,117,513 in 1879, values £2,250,288, and £1,801,682. The Import from all countries was 3,140,062 lbs. against 2,610,500 last year, values £3,140,062 and £2,279,649 respectively. The Import of Silk manufactures showed a value of 11½ against 11½ millions sterling. The total Export of Silk and its fabrics amounted to £2,229,374 in 1880 and £2,031,577 in 1879. Of Sugar, the Imports from China and Hongkong were 325,764 cwt. against 95,343 last year; value £272,951 against £79,096, and their value amounted to about 2½ per cent of the total import of Sugar into England.

Exports to China

of Cotton Manufactures show but a trifling increase over 1879 in quantity, but more in value. The figures are 382¾ million yards, value £4,484,020 in 1880, against 381 millions, value £3,935,515 in 1879. To Japan, they are 48,780,700 yards, against 47,943,700. The total Export of Cotton Piece Goods to all the world had increased from 3,070 million yards in 1879 to 3,697 in 1880, values from £38,779,392 in 1879 to £47,750,200 in 1880; an increase of 20 per cent in quantity and 25 per cent in value. Shanghai is again placed third as consumer in quantity and fourth in values, Turkey having displaced her in value. Of Yarns the shipments to China and Hongkong continue to increase enormously; they are 16,052,000 lbs. against 11,288,600 last year; to Japan, 24,053,800 against 19,471,200. Of Yarns, Japan is now the second in rank amongst Great Britain's consumers, being second to Holland by a few pounds. The Export of Woollens and Worsted Manufactures was 2,511,800 yards in 1880 against 2,292,400, and of Worsted Stuffs was 17,118,000 in 1880 against 14,486,600. Of Lead, the exports were 7,100 tons against 4,938 last year. Of Precious Metals, only £32,687 were imported from China in 1880, against £1,139,482 in 1879; and £1,025,332 were exported in 1880, against £505,399 in 1879. The movements this year continue to be almost entirely in silver. From Japan the quantity of gold imported remains nearly the same as at the end of August £1,128,585; against £971,112 the year before. To British India, the amount of silver sent has been £4,080,541, half a million less than the year before; and on balance about £700,000 gold has been sent there too; whilst in 1879 £1,432,942 was imported from British India on balance, which indicates a larger demand for remittance to India than the supply of Council drafts could fill. The United States have taken on balance about £1,800,000 of gold against about £2,100,000 in 1879, and Great Britain has imported from them some £800,000 sterling of silver, against £1,830,000 last year on balance. Since the 1st of August, the imports of gold *into* the United States amounted to $44,500,000 on November 10th, so three quarters of the gold probably came from the Continent. England was in point of fact a gainer in gold and a loser of silver, as far as these returns show.

Shanghai. China.

Enclosure No. 1.

Written dispatch No. 142.
to State. Dept.

Behalf on Trade

Ack - see of fee for this is noted in next return
Quarter ending 31st Dec 1881 Wood C.A.

No. 143] January 18, 1882 United States Consulate General at Shanghai,

Mr. Dennys, Consul General, to the State Department,

Subject:— Marriage Register Dennys.

ABSTRACT OF CONTENTS.

Certificate inclosed

Ridel.

No. 143.

United States Consulate General,

Shanghai, January 18 1881

Hon. Charles Payson

Third Assistant *Secretary of State,*

Washington, D.C.

Sir,

I beg to inclose herewith, certificate of the marriage of George Augustus Woods to Mary Young, which ceremony took place in my presence on the 15th. instant.

I am. Sir.

Your obedient servant

O. N. Denny

Consul General.

Inclosure.

No. 1. Certificate as above.

CERTIFICATE

of

MARRIAGE.



Consulate General of the United States,

Shanghai, China, January 15, 1881.

I, Owen N. Denny CONSUL GENERAL OF THE UNITED STATES at Shanghai, do hereby certify that on this 15. day of January, A.D. 1881, at the ~~residence of~~ U.S. Consulate Genl., in the city of Shanghai George Augustus Woods aged 43 years, born in ~~Bridgewick~~ State of Maine Hancock Co. and now residing Shinghai and Mary Young born in District of Ningpo China and now residing in Shanghai were united in marriage before me, and in my presence, by Rev. W. J. Boone., who is authorized by the laws of United States. to perform such a ceremony.

In witness whereof I have hereto subscribed my name and affixed the seal of the CONSULATE GENERAL AT SHANGHAI this 15 day of January., A.D. 1881, and of the Independence of the United States the 105th.

L.S. (Sgd) O. N. Denny

Consul General.

U.S. Consulate Gen.
Shanghai. China.

Inclosure No 1.

with dispatch No. 143.
to State Department.
Washington D.C.

Certif. of marriage of
Woods. to Young
Jany. 15. 1881.

Mr. Wood.

Rec'd March 24 (81)

No. 144] January 28 1881, United States Consulate General at Shanghai,

Mr. Dunn, Consul General. to the State Department,

Subject:— Receipt of dispatches.

ABSTRACT OF CONTENTS.

No. 144.

United States Consulate General,

Shanghai, January 28 1881

Hon. Charles Payson.

Third assistant Secretary of State,

Washington, D.C.

Sir,

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your dispatches Nos. 43. 44. 45. 46. 47. 48 and 49. the last dated December 10. 1880 and addressed to J. D. Cheshire Esq. late Vice Consul. Canton. now. Interpreter at Shanghai.

I am. Sir.

Your obedient servant

O. N. Denny

Consul General

No. 1] February 1st 1881 United States Consulate General at Shanghai,

Mr. Charlevoix Consul General to the State Department,

Subject:—

Brit. Legation Dec 15/81
Resident Nagasaki 11/81.
Cons. Yokohama 11/81
Treasury Dept 11/81
Cons. Hankow 11/81
Cons. Tientsin 11/81
Cons. Amoy 11/81



ABSTRACT OF CONTENTS.

Enclosing official bond as Vice Consul at Canton and advising Department of having drawn draft upon the Treasury for balance of salary for first quarter 1880.

Assumed charge 18 October 1879. / No 88, Oct 17, 1880.
Lineker resumed charge Apl 20, 1880. — See despatch No 115, Apl 20/80.

No. —

United States Consulate General,

Shanghai, February 1st 1881

Hon. Charles Payson

3d asst. Secretary of State,

Washington, D.C.

Sir,

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of the Department's despatch No 49 of date the 10th of December ultimo in which I am informed that the reason the draft drawn by me for residue of salary at Vice Consul at Canton for first quarter 1880 was refused payment by the Treasury Department was on account of my having failed to execute and file a bond as such Vice Consul as required by law.

law; that when I shall have executed and forwarded to the Department the blank bond enclosed herein duly approved by the Consul General I may draw my draft upon the Treasury for account of salary as Vice-Consul at Canton in the sum of $614.41/100 the principal amount of my dishonored draft etc.

I have therefore executed a bond with two sufficient sureties in the usual amount as Vice Consul at Canton duly approved by the Consul General which I beg to enclose herein and I now have the honor to advise the Department of my having

this

this day draws my draft upon the Honorable Secretary of the Treasury at fifteen days sight for $614.44 in favor of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation which I trust will be duly honored upon presentation.

The concluding paragraph in the dispatch conveys information which is very satisfactory and pleasing to me.

I am, Sir
Your Obedient Servant
F. D. Chadwick.

Enclosure. Official bond as Vice Consul at Canton

Enclosed to the Consulate General at Shanghai

Mr. Wood.

No. 145] July 1st. 187[illegible] United States Consulate General at Shanghai,

Mr. Denny, Consul General. to the State Department,

Subject:— Notice of draft. Exam 90

Rec'd Aug 24/81

ABSTRACT OF CONTENTS.

No. 145.

United States Consulate General,

Shanghai, July 1st 1881.

Hon. Charles. Payson.

Third assistant Secretary of State,

Washington, D.C.

Sir,

I have the honor to inform you that I have drawn on the Honorable Secretary of State. Draft No. 1. for ($403.05) four hundred and three 05/100 dollars. fifteen days sight acceptance waived to cover item 90. for which I ask your protection.

I am, Sir.

Your obedient servant.

O. F. Bruce

Consul General

Ack. 7/31

Rec'd Aug 7/31

Wood & Mr Scanlan

No. 146.] July 1st 1881 United States Consulate General at Shanghai,

Mr. Denny Consul General. to the State Department,

Subject:— want of rain in China.

ABSTRACT OF CONTENTS.

No. 146.

United States Consulate General,

Shanghai, February 1st. 1881.

Hon. Charles Payson.

Third assistant Secretary of State,

Washington, D.C.

Sir,

I have to report that the weather of late throughout China but more particularly in the North, has been exceedingly dry. In fact little or no rain has fallen as is usual at this season of the year. The month of January has just ended and no rain in this Province — ordinarily it is the wet month of the winter.

In the northern Provinces of Honan, Shansi, Shantung and Chihli neither rain or snow has fallen.

fallen, a condition opposed to the out-turn of a full harvest.

In consequence, the winter wheat, the first crop of the season, and which is largely depended upon for food by the common people, has seriously suffered; some of the seed sown has never made its appearance above ground, while that which has come up will certainly be a failure unless rain falls very soon.

This want of rain has caused no little alarm in the minds of the masses. lest a partial famine at least will be the result. The officials have from time to time opened to their various temples to pray for rain, but up to the present time no favorable response seems.

seems to have been made to their petitions.

It is to be sincerely hoped that Providence will save this people from the terrible scourge of another famine, or from anything that approaches it.

Dear Sir.

Your obedient servant

O. M. Dancy

Samuel Smith

Ack - referred to Mr. Scanlon C.P.

Wood & McCanlon

No. 147] Feb. 1st 1881, United States Consulate General at Shanghai,

Rec'd Mar 24/81

Mr. Denny, Consul General. to the State Department,

Subject:— Introduction of the Bamboo plant into the United States.

ABSTRACT OF CONTENTS.

The useful purposes the bamboo is made to subserve the Chinese. Its varieties &c &c.

Copies to D of S

No 6

No. 149.

United States Consulate General,

Shanghai, July 1st 1881

Hon. Charles Payson.

Third Assistant Secretary of State,

Washington, D.C.

Sir,

There is perhaps nothing in China which supplies more of the primary wants of the people of this Empire than the bamboo. It is applied to so many different uses that it is no easy task to enumerate them all; the list is said however, to number at least five hundred different purposes wherein this plant is made to serve these industrious and economical people.

Frequently it is made to take the place of both iron and steel

The.

The farmer builds his house and fences
out of it, his farming utensils as well
as his household furniture are manu=
factured from it, while the tender
shoots furnish him with a most
delicious vegetable for his table.
One writer has said of it.
" The roots are cared into fantastic
" images, into divining-blocks to guess
" the will of the gods. or cut into
" lantern handles and canes. The
" tapering culms are used for all
" purposes that poles can be applied
" to in carrying. supporting. propelling.
" measuring; for the poles of houses
" the framworks of awnings; for the
" ribs of sails, and shafts of rakes;
" for fences and very part of frames.
" coops, and cages; the rattles of
" abattis.

"skattis, and the handles and ribs of umbrellas and fans. The leaves are
"sewed into rain coats and thatches;
"plaited into immense umbrellas to
"screen the huckster and his wares on
"the stall, or into awnings for theatres
"and sheds. The wood cut into splints
"of various sizes, is woven into baskets
"of every form and fancy, sewed into
"window-curtains and door-screens.
"plaited into awnings, and twisted into
"cables. The shavings and cuttd threads
"furnish materials for stuffing pillows.
"while other parts supply the bed for
"sleeping, the chopsticks for eating,
"the pipe for smoking, the broom for
"sweeping;— the mattress to lie upon,
"the chair to sit upon, the table to
"eat on, the food to eat, and the
fuel.

"fuel to cook it with, an also drink from it;-
"the fibre to spin with, the book
"to study from; the tapering plectrum
"for the lyre, and the reed pipe of the
"same an organ; the shaft of the halbiers
"spear, and the dreaded instrument
"of the judge; the skewer to pin the
"hair, and the hat to screen the head;
"the paper to write on, and the pencil
"to write with, and the cup to put
"the pencil in; the rule to measure
"lengths, the cup to gauge quantities
"and the bucket to draw water; the
"bird-cage, the crab-net, the fish-pole
"and the umpteen &c &c, are one
"and all furnished by this plant,
"whose beauty when spared is as
"commensurate to its usefulness
"when cut down.

"a

"a dozen or two of bamboo poles for
"joists and rafters, fifty fathoms of
"rattan ropes, and a supply of palm
"leaves and bamboo mats for a roof.
"Supply material for a common hut in
"the south of China; five dollars
"will build a decent one".

It not only furnishes the poor
and laboring classes with necessaries
but it supplies the richer classes
with many of their luxuries, besides
many articles of furniture now
being made which contribute so much
to the comfort of foreigners are manu-
factured wholly or in part from this
plant, while its shoots are cut into
slices, sundried and pickled, and
which form an item in the home
traffic.

Ans.

In that portion of the Empire south of the Yangtze, there are said to be + growing about sixty varieties of the bamboo; of this number however, only five or six are drawn upon to furnish the enormous yearly demand for consumption. At Foochow and Ningpo the large size grows to the height of forty to fifty feet and in diameter six or seven inches — The largest variety I have seen growing is found on the island of Formosa. its height is from fifty to sixty feet while in diameter it is seen to eight inches. It is the shoots from the large variety which are so eagerly sought after for the table. The stalk however, is said not to be so useful as that of the smaller variety as it

is

is neither so tough or durable as the latter

I have been induced to make these remarks. in the hope that our Government might favorably consider the advisability of introducing this plant into the Southern States and such other localities as are suitable to its growth. I am confident that the benefits which would result to the Country from such a course would in a few years be perceptably felt + for a plant which has served a people so long and well as the bamboo has the Chinese. will certainly under American genius soon expand its already broad field of usefulness.

I am a small grower on a plantation as farm. a variety of bamboos could be.

be obtained during the year. For it frequently happens that the farmer has occasion to use just such a sized pole or piece of timber as can be found in any such spot; supplied with such a plant he would only have to select the size needed, cut it off and it is ready for use, and the following year will find it replaced by at least two others. The only difficulty is in rooting it, after this is once successfully accomplished however, it cares for itself. The expenses attending such an experiment will be more than can reasonably be expected to be borne by private enterprise; Upon this point I speak from experience. For a few days ago a vessel cleared for Oregon the

the "Otago" Captain Boyd in command.
By this vessel I sent twenty boxes of bamboos for transplanting and although through the kindness of the Captain, I had no freight to pay yet the collecting, boxing and getting them on board was a considerable tax.
I may add that by the same vessel I sent to Eastern Oregon, which is possessed of a climate well adapted to the growth of the peach, sixteen trees of the Pang Sao or Flat peach variety. It is a delicious fruit, and is sometimes called the tomato peach.
At the same time I sent - to be turned loose - in Oregon and Washington about 40 large Shanghai pheasants. Some Mongolian sand grouse, and bluffs partridges. I have good reason.

reason to believe that these things will arrive safely and will storm on the Pacific coast.

Should the Government choose to further consider the subject of this dispatch. I will cheerfully render all assistance I can in aid of the proposed enterprise.

Dam. Sir.

Your obedient servant.

O. M. Dancy

Samuel Swartz

Ack

Inclosure

No. [148] July 2nd 1881. United States Consulate General at Shanghai,

Mr. Denny, Consul General, to the State Department,

Subject:— Shipping disaster on Yangtze.

Received July 24/81

ABSTRACT OF CONTENTS.

No. 148.

United States Consulate General,

Shanghai, July 2d. 1881

Hon. Charles Payson

Third Assistant Secretary of State,

Washington, D.C.

Sir,

Inclosed I have the honor to hand to you a newspaper account of a shipping disaster which happened in the Yangtze on the night of the 21st. of January of this year.

For the action taken by Commander Lotton and myself. I received the cordial thanks of the British authorities through H.B. Mrs. Consul at this port.

I am. Sir.

Your obedient Servant.

O.N. Denny

Consul General

Inclosure.

No. 1. Shipping disasters on the Yangtze

taken from the "North China Daily News"

From "The North China Daily News" of Monday January 24. 1881.

SHIPPING DISASTER.

WRECK OF THE BARQUE "CHINAMAN" AND LOSS OF LIFE.

The last few months have been remarkable for the many shipping casualties that have occurred in which residents here were more or less interested; but happily the instances where life has been sacrificed have been comparatively few. A retrospective glance since October last calls to mind the wrecks in that month of the sailing vessels *Gold Hunter*, *Taffarette*, *James Bailey* and *Canton*, all on or near the south coast, and all ships well-known in Shanghai. On the 28th of the same month the collision between the *Breconshire* and *Braemar Castle* occurred in Penang Harbour, resulting, as our readers are aware, in the wreck of the *Braemar Castle*, a favourite tea steamer both at Hankow and Foochow. Then, coming as it were into our own waters, there are on record the loss of Messrs. Douglas and Lapraik's coasting steamer *Douglas*, in the Haetan Straits, on the 14th November; the sinking, by collision, of the two Shanghai steamers *Kungwo* and *Hanyang* in the Yangtsze on the 19th November; the stranding and abandonment of the German barque *Manila II* on the Ears Rock off the Shantung Promontory on the 22nd December; and the burning of the former P. and O. Co.'s steamer *Bombay*, on Christmas Eve, at Woosung. And now to this exceptionally heavy list of disasters for the short period of three months, it is our duty to add another far more melancholy than any of those we have just referred to. Indeed we fail to remember any other calamity among foreign shipping near our shores in which there were so many lives lost, as is believed to have been the case in this instance, since the sinking of the steamer *Fushing* by the steamer *Ocean* in 1874. We allude to the loss, by collision, near Shanghai, on Friday night last, of the British barque *Chinaman*, whereby eleven lives have, it is feared, been sacrificed, including those of the Captain and his wife.

The *Chinaman* was a vessel well known in the East, having been running between London, Hongkong, Shanghai, Foochow, Japan and New York, for many years. Her registered tonnage was 667 tons; she was 185 feet long, with 31 feet beam; and belonged to Messrs. Park Brothers of London, for whom Messrs. Hewett and Co. are agents in Shanghai. She was commanded by Captain Allen Mackenzie, who had his wife with him on board. The crew consisted of twenty men, all Europeans. After a tedious and stormy passage of 175 days from London, which port she left on the 2nd of August, she anchored on Friday morning last at eight o'clock with Amhurst Rocks bearing N.E. by N. ½ N., Gutzlaff Light S.W. by S., and the Saddles Light S.E. ¾ E. The night was dark and cloudy, but fine; and her anchor-light is reported to have been burning. A few minutes before eight o'clock the steamer *Craiglands*, Captain Smith, which left Shanghai during the day, bound for Nagasaki, ran into her, striking her nearly amidships, a little abaft the main mast. The steamer was flying light, she had the wind and tide in her favour, full sails were set, and it is said she was going ten or eleven knots at the time of the collision. She cut into the barque to the kelson, making, as can be readily imagined, a tremendous rent in her side. The barque immediately began to fill with water and sank in a few minutes—one eye-witness says she went down in two minutes and a half after she was struck, and another says five or six minutes elapsed before she went down. However that may be, it is only too painfully evident that she sank before all her crew could save their lives. Captain and Mrs. Mackenzie were aft on the poop, but what became of them after the collision is unknown, and it is feared that they were both almost instantly drowned. Four other members of the crew are also known to have perished; namely, Robert Anderson, seaman, Peter Petersen, seaman, Earnest Turner, apprentice, and John Lamont, carpenter. The barque settled down in about five fathoms of water, with the main yard floating on the surface of the waves. The survivors of the crew saved themselves by getting up into the rigging or clinging on the bows of the *Craiglands*. David Marshall, the boatswain, and Charles Willis, an apprentice, adopted the latter mode to preserve their lives, and as soon as they got on the deck of the *Craiglands*, their first enquiry was as to whether Captain Mackenzie and his wife had been saved. On being told that they had not, they at once insisted on returning to the barque to render them assistance, and Mr. W. Bristow, the chief engineer, Mr. F. Clark, the third engineer, and Mr. P. Halstron, the second mate volunteered to accompany them. These five persons left the steamer in the life-boat; they did not reach the wreck, and it is feared that in their eagerness to save the lives of others, they themselves have found watery graves. It is believed that the last that was seen of their boat was that the light in it was seen by the benumbed sailors in the rigging of the *Chinaman*, but, as one of their number states in a narrative hereto appended, persons in a perilous position like theirs, trusting every moment to see the means of salvation at hand, not infrequently imagine they see what they wish to when they do not. If their idea is correct the boat was swamped, and there is but little reason to hope that the five brave men are now alive. There is, of course, the remote probability that the tide has carried them out to sea, and that they may be picked up by a passing steamer. The *Craiglands* manœuvred round the wreck for a considerable time, and other attempts were made to reach it in the boats, but without success. A boat's crew, in charge of the mate, narrowly escaped being swamped, and five hours elapsed before the wrecked was reached by any one from the steamer. Then a boat, under charge of the boatswain, and manned by a Chinese crew, managed to get to the lee side of it, and in two or three trips the sailors in the rigging were transferred to the steamer, which was then anchored about one hundred yards off, and they

were most hospitably cared for. They were supplied with dry clothing, tea, coffee, and other refreshments. Their sufferings in the rigging from the exposure to the frost, with a stiff breeze blowing, some of them but partially clad, while they were all more or less wet, must have been something terrible; too painful, indeed, for words to describe. But when one of them was asked "don't you think the boats ought to have got to you long before they did!" he replied with the bluntness and fairness of his class "No, Sir; it *was* cold and a very long time in our position to wait for them, but they could not be quicker; they lost sight of us several times, it was a stiff breeze and the tide was strong. We thought every moment the mast would be jerked out of her, and then we should have gone." While in the rigging they sheltered themselves by tricing up the sails to keep off the wind and using their arms and legs as much as possible to stimulate the circulation of the blood; and with the exception of the carpenter, John Lamont, they endured the cold remarkably well, soon recovering under the attention and kindness that was shown them on board the *Craiglands*. The carpenter, who was suffering from three broken ribs, the result of an accident a few days previously, was asleep in his bunk when the collision occurred, and he had not time to dress himself. With only his sleeping clothes on, his suffering in the rigging was worse than that of the others, and being a man nearly sixty years of age, he could not endure it. His comrades did all they could devise under the circumstances for his protection, by wrapping him in the top-gallant stay-sail, but he succumbed after three hours' exposure. His body was lashed to the mast, where it was left by the men when the boat came to their rescue. Of the other three members of the crew who were drowned on board, Anderson was in the galley, Petersen was in the forecastle, and Turner, who was a boy making his first passage to sea, was asleep in his bunk, when the collision occurred, and it is thought that they were stunned by the shock and unable to reach the deck before the *Chinaman* went down. The Captain and his wife were last seen on the poop.

The *Craiglands* remained by the wreck during the night and Saturday forenoon, but was unable to find any of the missing men. The chance, therefore, of the five men in the *Craigland's* boat being still alive is most remote indeed. The steamer left the scene of the catastrophe about midday, and arrived at Shanghai at six o'clock in the evening. Information of the said occurrence was at once conveyed to Messrs. Hewett and Co., who lost no time in communicating with P. J. Hughes, Esq., H.M.'s Consul, and W. Handyside Tapp, Esq., H.M.'s Registrar of Shipping, and they, in turn, sought the assistance of J. H. Hart, Esq., Commissioner of Customs, who at once ordered the Customs' cruiser *Kwa-shing* to proceeded to the scene of the wreck and cruise in the neighbourhood in search of the missing boat and men. The *Kwa-shing* left early yesterday morning, having on board Mr. Tapp and Mr. F. W. Such, and we believe no news has yet been received from her.

Old residents in Shanghai can remember about a dozen cases where vessels have been wrecked outside Woosung after making the passage in safety round the Cape from England, but we believe this is the first instance of the kind in which there has been so many lives lost. Captain Mackenzie and his wife were both well known and highly respected in Shanghai, and their sad and untimely deaths are deeply regretted. Captain Mackenzie had been, we are informed, in command of the *Chinaman* for thirteen years, and his earlier China career is associated with some of the finest tea clippers that used to visit Shanghai in what are now referred to as "the good old times." He is spoken of by the crew in the highest terms, several of them having sailed with him for two and three consecutive voyages. His last visit to Shanghai, in the autumn of 1879, was a troublous one, inasmuch as it will be remembered that the *Chinaman* ran ashore, when outward bound, off Gough's Island, and that just as she had been floated the C.M.S.N. Co.'s steamer *Kiangteen* ran into her, and the question as to which vessel was to blame was decided by a Court of Arbitration in favour of the *Chinaman*. She had another mishap a few days afterwards in leaving the Tung-ka-doo Dock, which detained her for some days, and her last passage out from England has not been one of the most favourable. She was 175 days from London, having encountered bad weather nearly all the way, and it is said that Mrs. Mackenzie, though generally of a cheerful disposition, had for weeks a presentiment that she would not reach her destination, which was pooh-poohed by her husband. On Friday morning he accidentally broke his sextant and characterised the incident as a suitable termination of the troubles of a long voyage, little thinking then that ere the day passed he would experience a disaster, beside which, at least so far as he himself was concerned, no other misfortune of his life would bear comparison. He was about fifty years of age, and both he and Mrs. Mackenzie were natives of Stornaway. They leave one child in England, that has yet to learn of the bereavement it has sustained.

A strange incident in connection with the affair is that two of the survivors of the crew, Frank Carlsen and Ernest Brace, were formerly on board a vessel called the *Hydaspes*, belonging to the same owners, which was sunk in the Channel by the steamer *Centurion*, only a few days before they shipped in the *Chinaman*.

The damage sustained by the *Craiglands* has necessitated her going into Messrs. Boyd and Co.'s New Dock. The force of the collision must have been tremendous. She has three or four large holes stove in her bow, with five plates entirely gone, and about a dozen of her ribs broken. Her watertight bulkhead stood her in good stead, the donkey engine being sufficient to cope with the water she made. She has been running between

Nagasaki and Shanghai for Messrs. Jardine, Matheson and Co. for the last twelve months. She is commanded by Captain Smith, and is piloted in and out of port by Mr. Wills.

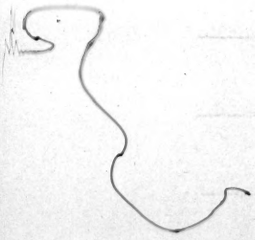
The cause of the disaster will doubtless be investigated in a Court of Law in the course of a few days.

STATEMENTS BY SURVIVORS.

Mr. ST. JOHNS, the chief officer of the ill-fated barque, says:—On Friday night at a quarter to eight, I came on deck, the *Chinaman* having been at anchor for twelve hours. The Amhurst Rock bore S.W. by S. and the North Saddles about S.E. I am not so sure about the latter bearing as I am of the former. There was a full-rigged ship anchored astern of us about a mile and a half distant. The Saddle Light was dipping. The night was cloudy, and there was no moon. When I came on deck, I had the vessel's light put up about four feet higher. Ten minutes after I came on deck, the *Craiglands* ran into us amidships just abreast of the mainmast, and her stem cut into the *Chinaman* as far as the kelson. At that time the captain of the barque was on the poop with his wife. When the steamer struck us, I called out, "There's a lady on board; send us a line!" Two of our men climbed on to her bows. I then ran up in the main rigging and called again for a line. Some one began getting one ready. I cast our own life-boat adrift as the *Chinaman* was sinking, and as it floated between the mizen-mast and the rigging, I got jammed between the latter and the boat, getting so badly bruised that it was half an hour before I could reach the mizen crosstree. The barque sank in about five fathoms of water. The steamer lowered a life-boat containing her chief engineer, third engineer, and the two members of our crew who had got on the steamer. The boat has not been heard of since. The *Craiglands* then lowered another boat, but it had to return in a very short time because it soon got half-full of water. The jolly-boat was then lowered; it came and fetched away four hands who were in the rigging, and returned and rescued the remaining eight. This operation was one of considerable difficulty, owing to the position of one of the yards, which made it impossible for the boat to approach the mainmast: all the men therefore on it had to get to the mizen. The sea was not rough, but a strong weather ebb tide was running. The steamer's starboard bow was knocked in, thirteen of her ribs, I believe, being broken, but her water-tight bulkhead prevented her from sinking. She cruised about all that night and part of the next morning looking for the missing boat, but could see nothing of it. She returned to Shanghai on Saturday evening. The *Craiglands* is in Messrs. Boyd & Co's. New Dock.

JAMES HALLEY, ordinary seaman, who was on deck at the time of the collision, has supplied us with the following statement:—I saw the *Craiglands* about a minute before she came into us. She was on our port beam two or three hundred yards off. I was standing on a spar on deck and shouted to the *Craiglands* to keep off. When she struck us, I, with the other members of the crew, made for the boats as well as we could, but we had not time to get the lashing off before the barque went down. I made a spring for the fore-rigging, but missed it and fell on the deck, and went down on the ship; but I grappled hold of the after swifter and hauled myself hand over hand to the surface. All the others, I think, were then in the rigging. On the fore-top-sail yard were Henry Menna, Frank Lord, Frank Carlsen, Ernest Brace, and William Bailey, all seamen, and myself. On the main-top were William Potts, second mate, John Lamont, carpenter, Arthur Leech, ordinary seaman and John Stern, able seaman; on the mizen cross-trees were John St. Johns, chief mate, Frederick Bush, A.B., and Seraffin, the sail-maker. We could see the steamer's lights, but I cannot say how far they were away. It was blowing a pretty stiff breeze, and a strong ebb tide was running. The night was cloudy. The moon had not risen. We were all more or less wet and suffered greatly from cold, and to prevent our clothing from freezing we moved about as much as we could. To shelter themselves the men on the fore top-sail loosed the bunt of the top-sail, and triced it up with the reef points to the top-mast rigging. It then formed a kind of hammock, and the men got into it to keep themselves warm; and they remained in it until rescued. On the maintop the men also sheltered themselves as well as they could with the mizen top-gallant-stay-sail, but their position was rendered more uncomfortable by the agony of the carpenter, who died from exposure to the cold. Two or three days before the accident he was putting up a false door to the house on deck to prevent the sea from breaking the other, when the ship gave a lurch and he fell against the rail of the vessel; the door fell on him and broke two or three of his ribs. At the time of the collision he was in his bunk and escaped only in his sleeping clothes. He died about two hours before rescue came. He was wrapped in a sail and lashed by a gasket to the mast, where he was left when his shipmates were taken off. The men on the mizen cross-trees sheltered themselves with a gaff top-sail. The sea was so strong that every moment they were afraid the mast would be carried away. If it had been, of course we should all have been lost. We remained in this position for about five hours, when a boat came alongside from the *Craiglands*, in charge I think of the boatswain, and containing a Chinese crew. They came on the lee side, and took the men from the mizen and one from the main top. They then told the other men on the main top that they must go to the mizen owing to the lee main yard-arm swinging about so. To do this they had to swim from one to the other, helping themselves by means of the braces. The boat returned in about half an hour, and took the remainder of the maintop men, and then came to the foremast for the others. Before the boat came to us at all, the steamer had been manœuvring round us for a long time, and I fancy that at one time I saw a light three or four ships' lengths astern of the steamer, but men in our position, when looking anxiously for a thing, often imagine that they see it when they do not. But if we did see the light, it would no doubt be in the boat in which Marshall, Willis, and the two engineers from the *Craiglands* were. I am afraid it was swamped. When we got on board the *Craiglands*, her men behaved very kindly to us; they could not have done more for us than they did. They gave us clothing to put on, food to eat, and coffee to drink, all of which we very highly appreciated.

The Customs cruiser *Kwashing* returned from the wreck of the barque *Chinaman* yesterday. She took bearings of its position, which appear in our advertising columns as an official notification from the Customs Engineering Department. Mr. Tapp, H.M.'s Registrar of Shipping, and the chief officer of the *Kwashing* boarded the wreck and found the body of John Lamont, the carpenter, who died from exposure, lashed to the mast, where it was left by the members of the crew who were saved, as mentioned in our report yesterday. The *Kwashing* then cruised about in search of the missing boat containing the chief and third engineers, and the second mate of the *Craiglands* and two of the crew of the *Chinaman*, but was unable to find any trace of it, or to gather any tidings respecting it from nine vessels they signalled in the neighbourhood. The body of the carpenter was brought up to Shanghai, and an inquest was opened in the afternoon by Mr. R. A. Mowat. A report of the proceedings will be found in another column. Those capable of forming a judgment incline to the opinion that the occupants of the missing boat from the steamer *Craiglands*, after an unsuccessful attempt to regain their vessel, may have been driven from her at the will of the elements, and that in such case their direction would most probably have been a southerly one, creating considerable hope of their having fetched up among the islands which lie well scattered in that course, but, for want of coals, the *Kwashing* was compelled to return to port without exploring them. It was doubtful whether the services of the *Kwashing* could be depended upon for a second cruise with this object in view, and attention was directed, by our indefatigable Registrar of Shipping, Mr. Tapp, to the U.S.S. *Palos*, and that gentleman, in connection with Lloyd's agents, waited on the U.S. Consul-General, Mr. O. N. Denny, at an advanced hour last evening. Mr. Denny expressed the utmost sympathy for the missing men, and intimated that if H.M.'s Consul would lay the case before him officially he would at once communicate with Commander Cotton with a view to the despatch of the *Palos*. This was done, and we are glad to state that through their kind and courteous co-operation instructions were issued late last evening to Commander Green of the *Palos* to proceed at daylight this morning to the Parker and Saddle groups of Islands to make search for the missing boats.



We have already detailed the arrangements that were made to despatch the U.S.S. *Palos* in search of the missing boat which left the steamer *Craiglands* shortly after the collision with the barque *Chinaman*, beyond the outer Lightship, on Friday night last. In accordance with those arrangements, the *Palos* left at seven o'clock yesterday morning for the scene of the wreck, and before she had time to get further than Woosung a telegram was received by the Harbour-master, from Gutzlaff, stating that four of the five men who left the steamer in the boat had arrived there; and, through the courtesy of the Harbour-master, we were enabled, by means of "an extra," to convey this information to our readers at an early hour yesterday. The four men who have arrived at Gutzlaff are Francis Clarke and Peter Hallstrom, third engineer and second mate of the steamer *Craiglands*, and David Marshall and Charles Willis, boatswain and an apprentice of the barque *Chinaman*, and they reported that they had buried William Burton, the chief engineer of the *Craiglands*, who was the fifth person in the boat, on Morrison Island. Marshall and Willis, our readers will remember, were the two members of the crew of the *Chinaman* who saved themselves by clinging to the bows of the *Craiglands*, and on learning that Captain and Mrs. Mackenzie had not been saved from the *Chinamon*, they insisted on returning to the wreck to render them assistance, and the three officers of the *Craiglands* volunteered to accompany them. They soon drifted from the view of the steamer, and when they could not be found on Saturday by the *Craiglands*, nor by the *Kwashing* on Sunday, only the most sanguine entertained hopes that they were yet alive. We have yet to learn the tale of their sufferings, and doubtless it will be a most heart-rending one, judging from the fact that Mr. Burton, the chief engineer, succumbed—we presume from exposure. Mr. Burton was a quiet, unassuming man; he was an active member of the Institute at the Temperance Hall, and was highly respected by the members of his profession. He leaves a wife and child at West Hartlepool, England, to lament his death, a solace in connection with which must ever be the knowledge that his life was lost in an effort of heroism to save those who were in imminent danger. The survivors of the wreck of the *Chinaman* lost everything they possessed. Some of them were only partially dressed when they had to betake themselves to the rigging to save their lives, and the clothes they are now wearing are the gifts of sympathising friends, while some of those who have perished leave widows and orphans to mourn their sad and untimely deaths. By an advertisement on our front page, assistance on their behalf is solicited by Messrs. Jardine, Matheson and Co., Messrs. Gibb, Livingston and Co., Mr. J. H. Hart, Commissioner of Customs, Mr. H. S. Morris, Secretary of the North-China Insurance Company, and Mr. W. H. Tapp, H.M.'s Registrar of Shipping. Gifts of clothes and donations of money will be received by these firms and gentlemen, and the necessity of the occasion, apart from the appalling nature of the disaster, is, we are sure, alone sufficient to induce a worthy response from our readers.

We mentioned yesterday that the U.S.S. *Palos* had left port to search for the boat that left the steamer *Craiglands* shortly after her collision with the barque *Chinaman*, before the telegraphic news had been received that four of the missing men had arrived at Gutzlaff in safety. We omitted to add that the Customs cruiser *Kwashing* had also left to bring the men to Shanghai. She returned to port late last night. She reports that she arrived at the Gutzlaff light at 1.10 a.m. yesterday morning, and immediately sent a boat on shore for the four men to come on board, fearing that rough weather might come on. The boat returned soon afterwards, bringing Francis Clarke and Peter Hallstrom, third engineer and second mate of the steamship *Craiglands*, and David Marshall and Charles Willis, boatswain and apprentice of the barque *Chinaman*, and two Chinese who had taken them from Elliott Island to Gutzlaff. At 6.30 a.m., the *Kwashing* left for Elliott Island, arriving there at 8.20. The body of Mr. William Burton, late chief engineer of the *Craiglands*, was found buried in a Chinese grave-yard near the beach. It was exhumed, wrapped in canvas, and brought to Shanghai. At 9.50 a.m., the *Kwashing* left the Island, and about an hour afterwards she met the U.S.S. *Palos*, and the two vessels returned to Shanghai together.

We have interviewed David Marshall, the boatswain of the *Chinaman*, and he has given us a detailed account of the experiences of the occupants of the boat from the time they left the *Craiglands* till their arrival in Shanghai, but owing to the lateness of the hour at which our interview terminated, and the nature of some of the statements made by him, we shall at present only give a summary of his narrative, as it will doubtless before many days have passed be given officially on oath. To use his own words, he states that on reaching the deck of the *Craiglands*, he "never saw such a state of things in all his life, as regards clewing up the sails and getting the boats ready to save life." More than two hours, he says, elapsed before the first boat, (in which he was) left the steamer. This was the life-boat, and he goes on to say that "five minutes after it had left the ship, it was water-logged. We turned back, and called out that the boat was filling with water, and someone on the steamer told us to return on board. In our eagerness to save the lives of those on the *Chinaman*, we said that we would try to fetch her, and asked for the jolly-boat to be lowered. We went off in the direction where we thought the wreck was, but were driven away by the wind and tide, three of us pulling and two baling out the water. The water was too much for us, and after a talk amongst ourselves, we decided for all of us to bale. We had a light in a lantern, which we put in a bucket for safety, but the water rose over the bucket, washing the light out. We could see the lights of the steamer, and tried to get back to her, but could not. Everything seemed to be against us. I suppose it was the wind and tide. Some time afterwards, we saw another white light, which we took to be that of the vessel that had anchored near the *Chinaman* in the morning. We tried to pull for it, as we thought, but could not get nearer to it. The tide and the wind swept us away altogether. The water in the boat was again too much for us, and we all set to baling. At about six o'clock on Saturday morning, we found ourselves four or five miles from Gutzlaff, with the tide sweeping us away towards land, which afterwards proved to be Elliott Island. Early in the morning, as soon as daylight broke, the chief engineer, Mr. Burton, commenced to be queer, saying all sorts of strange things; but he kept baling out the water like a man all the time until within a quarter of an hour of his death, which occurred just before we reached the Island, about two o'clock in the afternoon. We could see he got weaker all day, but he would go on until he was completely exhausted, and we then laid him on the fore thwarts of the boat. When we were within four or five miles of the Island, we met a native boat with five or six China boys on board. At first they seemed afraid to come near us, but when we waved our hands they came alongside, took hold of our painter, and towed us to the Island. When we were taken in tow, Mr. Burton was alive, and he chin-chinned the Chinese, but he was too far gone to speak to us sensibly, and he died soon afterwards. We landed on the Island about three o'clock on Saturday afternoon, and met with a most kind reception from the inhabitants. They would not let us do anything for ourselves; they carried the corpse of Mr. Burton from the boat and laid it beside one of the houses. There are only seven houses there. The people afterwards wrapped the body in two mats. They took off our wet clothing, gave us some of their clothes to wear while they dried ours, and took us into their houses and fed us like children. We were so weak that we could not bury Mr. Burton that day, but on Sunday morning we did so. We slept during the night in a kind of hay-loft, two of us on the floor, and two in a kind of bedstead fixed up with bamboo. After breakfast on Sunday morning, we buried Mr. Burton. The Chinese took us to their grave-yard and dug a grave about three feet deep, in which we laid the body. Stones were put round it, and it was then covered with earth. We stayed on the Island all day Sunday and the greater part of Monday. The Chinese did all they possibly could for us. On Monday, an old man, who seemed to be the head man of the village, sent a young man in a boat to the other islands to fetch a larger one than his own, to enable us to leave the Island. The old and young man are now on the *Kwashing*. They would not let us use their boats, because they thought they were too small for all of us. We left the Island about 3 p.m. on Monday, and arrived off Gutzlaff about seven in the evening. We did not land then, because the Chinese said that if we did the guns would be fired at us. We landed at daylight on Tuesday morning, and received every kindness from Mr. and Mrs. Bond, the lightkeeper and his wife, and Mr. Boyson, the telegraph clerk. They sent a telegram to Shanghai, and about one o'clock on Wednesday morning this steamer fetched us. While at Gutzlaff I was shivering and felt a little sick, and the good people there gave me some drawers, stockings, and a guernsey frock to wear. My three companions were then all right. The *Kwashing* took us to Elliott Island, and after we got Mr. Burton's body on board, we came up to Shanghai."

Shanghai China.

Inclosure No. 1.

Write dispatch No. 148.
to the State Department
Washington D.C.

Newspaper report.
of shipping disaster.
January 21. 1881

Mr. Wood

No. 119] July 20. 1881 United States Consulate General at Shanghai,

Mr. Denny Consul General. to the State Department,

Rec'd Aug 24/81

Subject:— Accounts & Returns 4th Qr. 1880.

ABSTRACT OF CONTENTS.

Note duplicate Noted.

No. 149.

United States Consulate General,

Shanghai, July 2d. 1881

Hon. Charles Payson

Third assistant *Secretary of State,*

Washington, D.C.

Sir,

I have the honor to inclose herewith my accounts and returns for the Quarter ending December 31st. 1880. and for the year. Trusting that they may be found in order.

I am. Sir.

Your obedient servant.

O. N. Denny

Consul General.

ans.

Inclosures.

No 1. Farm No. 90. Agt Fm

" 2. " " 105. file

" 3. " " 114. Stat

" 4. " " 118. file

" 5. " " 119. do

" 6. " " 120. Stat

" 7. " " 121. file

" 8. " " 123. file

FORM NO. 21.

NAMES *of all Deceased American Citizens, including Seamen or Mariners, together with the value of the personal effects belonging to them, and taken possession of by or deposited with* Owen N. Denny, *U. S. Consul at* Shanghai China, *from* October 1st. *to* December 31/80, *inclusive.*

DATE OF DECEASE. 1880	NAMES OF PERSONS.	OF WHAT PLACE A NATIVE OR RESIDENT.	IF A SEAMAN, TO WHAT VESSEL BELONGING.	WHERE DECEASED.	VALUE OF EFFECTS. ~~Estimate~~	DISPOSITION MADE THEREOF.
Nov. 8.	Francis Parkman Knight	Boston	—	Shanghai	$300.	Intestate
15	Joseph Rouse	Augusta me.	—	"	nil	"
22	Apl Ck alias Chas. Bailey	Boston	—	"	300.	

O. N. Denny
U. S. Consul.

U. S. Consulate Genl.
Shanghai. China.

Inclosure No. 1.

With dispatch No. 149.
to the
State Department.
Washington D.C.

Form No. 121.
4th. Quarter 1880

Wood
" McCammon

No. 150] July 20 1881 *United States Consulate General at Shanghai,*

Mr. Davis, *Consul General.* *to the State Department,*

Subject:— Supplement Shanghai Trade Report

Acts March 24/81.

ABSTRACT OF CONTENTS.

No. 150.

United States Consulate General,

Shanghai, July. 20 1881

Hon. Charles Payson.

Third assistant Secretary of State,

Washington, D.C.

Sir,

I have the honor to hand to you herewith a supplement to the Shanghai Trade report.

I am. Sir.

Your obedient servant.

O. N. Denny.

Consul General

Inclosure.

No. 1. Supplement to Shanghai Trade report.

No. 151] July 3 1881 *United States Consulate General at Shanghai,*

Rec'd Aug 3/81

Mr. Denny, *Consul General. to the State Department,*

Subject:— Notes sent Consular Reports

ABSTRACT OF CONTENTS.

No. 151.

United States Consulate General,

Shanghai, July 30th 1881

Hon. Charles Payson.

Third Assistant Secretary of State,

Washington, D.C.

Sir,

By last mail I received ten copies of the first number of the Consular reports published in pamphlet form for more frequent and general distribution.

To commercial circles — especially those of the United States — this publication will be of great importance as well as convenience; written on its humble plan confined to this quarter, but it is a source of information as well as satisfaction to the different members of

of our legislative body, and will tend to stimulate them in the discharge of their duties.

Upon the adoption of a course which leads to fair, fair good and important results as this, the Department of State is to be most cordially congratulated.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant

O. M. Dickerson

Samuel Gwinn

AEK

Wood

No. 153 July 3 1891 United States Consulate General at Shanghai,

Mr. Denny, Consul General. to the State Department,

Subject:— Railways in China

Received Aug 24/91

ABSTRACT OF CONTENTS.

No. 152.

United States Consulate General,

Shanghai, July 30 1881

Hon. Charles Payson.

Third Assistant Secretary of State,

Washington, D.C.

Sir,

I have the honor to inform you that Liu Ming-Chuan formerly Commander in Chief of the Province of Chihli has presented a memorial to the Throne praying that Railways might at an early day be introduced into China, which was referred by the Tsungli Yamen to their Excellencies Li Hung Chang Viceroy at Tientsin and Liu Viceroy at Nanking — both of whom are liberal and progressive statesmen

Statesmen - as to the advisability of the project.

Our high officials will surely report favorably, and if some old censor - the bane of China - does not rush the ghost of "Feng Shui" before the face of the Throne, we may hope to see this important step soon taken by this country: which will change the present order of things wonderfully.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant

O. M. Dickey

Consul General



No. 5] February 5 1881 United States Consulate General at Shanghai,

Mr. Cheshire Consul-General. to the State Department,

Subject:—

Wood

Inclosure returned to Consul Gen'l Feb 25/81
Not filed with Treasury in letter dated March 11. 1881

ABSTRACT OF CONTENTS.

Enclosing bond as Vice-Consul at Canton in lieu of the one forwarded on the 1st of February 1881

No. ~

United States Consulate General,

Shanghai, February 5 1881

Hon. Charles Payson

1st Assistant Secretary of State,

Washington, D.C.

Sir,

In my dispatch to the Department of date the 1st instant I forwarded my official bond as Vice Consul at Canton. After the departure of the mail, it occurred to me that I had inadvertently omitted to attach a seal to my signature on the bond as required by regulations, and in order to correct this omission at once, and to avoid any delay in the prepayment of any draft I have executed another bond as under Vice Consul which I beg to enclose herein.

I am, Sir

Your Obedient Servant

F. D. Cheshire.

Enclosure.

1 Bond as Vice Consul as above

Mr. Wood.

No. 153] July 9th 1881 *United States Consulate General at Shanghai,*

RECEIVED AUG 25 1881

Mr. Denny *Consul General. to the State Department,*

Subject:— Rect. of despatches &c

ABSTRACT OF CONTENTS.

No. 153.

United States Consulate General,

Shanghai, July 9th 1881

Hon. Charles Payson.

Third assistant Secretary of State,

Washington, D.C.

Sir,

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of Department dispatch No. 50. dated December 23rd. 1880. also "dispatch" dated November 13. 1880. and a large package of Circulars "dispatch" of October 5th. 1880. together with one copy of the Commercial Relations for 1879. and six copies of the November number of "Reports of the Consuls of the United States

I am, Sir.

Your obedient servant.

O. N. Denny

Consul General

Send enclosures to ... for ... with explanation of discrepancies mentioned in dispatch. C.P.

No. 154] S. Ms. 10. 1881 United States Consulate General at Shanghai,

Mr. Dennys, Consul General to the State Department.

Subject:— accounts of Estate

RECEIVED 25 OCT 00

Copy of dispatch & enclosures sent to Treasury Dept 28/81

Copy of dispatch & enclosures sent to Treasury Dept 28/81 with letter certifying to correctness of accounts

Marseilles Sgnmd 28/81.

Aeks Oct 27/81.

ABSTRACT OF CONTENTS.

See dispatches 66 of August 5th 1880. and 112 of November 8th 1880, from Consul General Dennys.

Letter & accounts Sgnmd 28/81

Copy & duplicate & enclosures sgnmd & returned to Treasury March 28/81.

No. 154

United States Consulate General,

Shanghai, July 10th 1881.

Hon. Charles Payson.

Third Assistant Secretary of State,

Washington, D.C.

Sir,

In compliance with the request contained in your No. 48. I have the honor to hand to you herewith authenticated copies of the record in the Estates in question in this office. Inclosure No 1. Also the original account and vouchers of the executor in the estate of John Symmes dec'd. Inclosure No 2. With a recapitulation of the above showing the sum of $7959.20 as amount in the hands of Mr. Bailey belonging to the usual estates Inclosure No 3.

also.

Also copy of account of monies paid by Julius Stahl Esq. to Wm. Bailey — Inclosure No. 4. and account of monies handed to me by Wm. Bailey upon — my assuming charge of this office Inclosure No. 5.

Among the papers of the estate of Solomons (dec'd.) I find his masonic certificate which I inclose herewith. Inclosure No. 6.

I would respectfully refer the Department to Dispatches No. 66. of August 5th. 1880. in explanation of the difference between the sums mentioned in Wm. Bailey's No. 20. to the Hon. Fifth Auditor of the Treasury Department and the amount shown by the account books. as due the estate of Messrs. King & Co. of Newton.

D.

Dear Sir.

Have absent arrest.

O. M. Drury

U.S. Consulate Genl

Consul General

Inclosures.

No. 1. Authenticated copies of estates.

" 2. Executors acct of estate D. Symons.

" 3. Recapitulation.

" 4. Ant. paid Wm. Bailey by Wm. Stahel.

" 5. " " Wm. Drury " Wm. Bailey.

" 6. John Symons masonic diploma.

In the United States Court for the Consular District of Shanghai,

Shanghai, February 10th 1881.

I, B. R Lewis, Clerk of the United States Court for the Consular District of Shanghai, do hereby certify that the attached document in writing is a true, correct and faithful copy of the Originals entries in the Cash Book of this Consulate General.

(Seal) Witness my hand and the Seal of this Court, this Tenth day of February 1881.

B. R Lewis, Clerk of the Court.

United States Consulate General, Shanghai, China.

Shanghai, February. 10. 1881.

I, Owen N. Denny, United States Consul-General for China, residing at Shanghai, do hereby certify that B. R. Lewis, who signed the fore-going certificate, is the Clerk of the Court of this Consulate-General, and that his certificate so signed is worthy of full faith and credit.

(Seal) Witness my hand & the Seal of this Consulate General, this Tenth day of February, 1881.

O. N. Denny.

U. S. Consulate-General.

Memo. of monies received from David H. Bailey late Consul General. by C. R. Denny Consul General, upon taking charge of the United States Consulate General at Shanghai, China, together with debits transferred.

1880. Cr.

Apl. 1.	Estate of W. C. Blanchard.	23	26		
	" " J. Armstrong.	20	—		
	" "F. H. B. Jenkins.	94	52		
	" " Voss Foy.	14	21		
	Case. Williams vs. Williams.		23		
	" . Lester vs. Knight.	12	—		
	French Riot claims.	52	76		
	Post Office account.	866	63		
	Associate fees	18	—		
	Chinese vs Smith Lacha Chin Kiang "	46	30		
	Seamens, extra wages acct.	265	75		
	Legation acct.	60	99	1473	65
				1473	65
	Contra				
	"Paul Jones".	9	—		
	"Gold Hunter".	1	—		
	Estate of J. Allen.	1	—		
	C. R. Denny.	46	53		
	"Palos"		68		
	Genl. Shepard. Hankow.	10	—	68	21
				1405	44

Shanghai. April. 1, 1880.

memo. Of monies in the hands of David H. Bailey Late Consul General at Shanghai, belonging to the estates set opposite the respective sums. As shown by the records of the U. S. Consulate General and Court. Shanghai.

Estate of John Symms.	5496	89	
" " Christopher Schmidt.	417	13	
" " W. H. Hendricks.	88	34	
" " Dolly Orleans.	419	79	
" " King & Co. of Canton.	16-37	06.	795.9.20
			$795.9.20

E. & O. E.

Shanghai. Febf. 5. 1881,

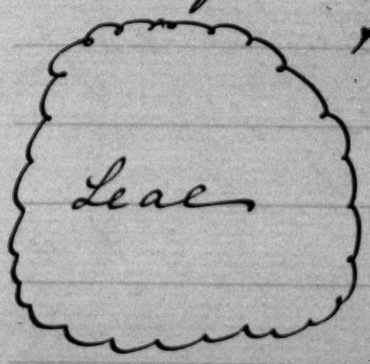
B. R. Lewis

Clerk of Court.

In the United States Court for the Consular District of Shanghai,
Shanghai, Febr. 10th 1881.

I, B. R. Lewis, Clerk of the United States Court, for the Consular District of Shanghai, do hereby certify that the attached document in writing is a true, correct, and faithful copy of the duplicate document on file in this Consulate General. Sent to the State Department Sept. 13. 1878. dispatch No. 111.

With my hand and the Seal of this Court,
this tenth day of
February, 1881.



B. R. Lewis,
Clerk of the Court.

United States Consulate General,
Shanghai, China.
Shanghai, Feby. 10th 1881.

I, Owen R. Denny, United States Consulate-General for China residing at Shanghai, do hereby certify that B.C. Lewis, who signed the foregoing certificate, is the clerk of the Court of this Consulate-General, and that his certificate so signed is worthy of full faith and credit.

Witness my hand and the seal of this Consulate-General, this Tenth day of Feby. 1881.

Seal

O. R. Denny.
U.S. Consulate-General.

Copy.

Statement of the monies transferred by Julius Stahel to David H. Bailey Esquire United States Vice Consul-General.

Duplicate

King & Cos. Estate.	15	37	05	
W. H. Hendricks. " .	170	42		
F. H. B. Jenkins. " .	18	37		
W. C. Blanchard. " .	50	14		
W. N. Folsom. " .	699	75		
Voss Fos. " .	15	31		
J. M. Rappeport. " .	32	14		
Chinese vs. McDonald case no. 696.	36	95.	25	60
			25	60
Charles Lark "Ocean Pearl."				
Balance Wages due .	73	83		
Two Mos x " " .	50	00		
One " " " Seaman's Fund	25	00	148	83
			$2708	96

E & O. E.

Shanghai, Sept. 13. 1878.

Received from Julius Stahel the sum of Two Thousand Seven hundred & eight 96/100 dollars. $2708.96 in full as per accounts above stated.

Estate John Syme
in accou

1878. Dr.

			$		18
Sep. 12	To Death Notice, Courier		1	-	Sept
"	" do do N.C.D. News.		1	-	
20	" B.R. Lewis, Appraisal		5	-	
"	" M. A. Cook, do		5	-	
23	" Transfer of License, Boars Head		2	-	
"	" M.M.S.S. Co. Wine Chits		14	46	6
"	" Dr. MacDougall Tls. 185.00 =		254	82	
30	" Lowda Lieut. Shooting Boat.		4	-	
"	" Sampauman do.		10	-	
"	" Cook do.		12	60	
"	" W. Van Corbach. Tls. 210		289	25	
"	" do		110	50	
"	" Courier, Advertising Estate		3	-	
"	" License Boars Head		30	-	
"	" Mr. Morse, Laying out Body.		10	-	
Oct. 5	" Advertising Estate N.C.D. News Tls 6.25 -		7	24	
9	" U.S. Consulate		18	40	Ja
"	" do.		2	-	
24	"Advertising. Estate, Hong Kong Paper		3	60	
28	" Funeral Cards N.C. Herald Tls. -		6	89	
Nov. 9	" Mr Twigg. Funeral Tls 96.50 =		132	93	
13	" F. Manwood, Carriage hire		4	-	
14	" Astor House, Milk Etc.		27	40	
15	" Nicola, Post mortem Tls. =		6	88	
14	" Ching Sam, White washing Etc.		3	-	
"	" Iceman, for Lee		3	-	
	Farmard.		973	77	

Estate.

Account with

C. C. Bennett,

Executor.

1878.					
Sept	10	By Balance - Current Acc, Mustard & Co.		618	61
	26	" Gun Raffle		90	-
	24	" M.M.S.S. Co. Balance Wages		6 88	71
	30	" Rent Wilson Sept.		20	65
	"	" Rent Bain & Cameron Sept.		34	43
Oct.	3	" Auction Mackenzie & Co.		819	55
	"	" Rent Boars Head Sept.		50	-
	18	" Bank Acc. £2,024.5-9	=	2800	26
	19	" Rent Pallister		27	61
	28	" Capt Deville		45	-
	31	" Rent Bain & Cameron Oct.		34	43
Nov	5	" Rent Boars Head do		50	-
	23	" " Pallister		27	47
	"	" " Bain & Cameron Nov.		27	40
Dec.	5	" " Boars Head Nov.		50	-
	31	" " Bain & Cameron Dec.		27	40
1879 Jany.	1	" Mustard & Co. Note, 1 year.		1479	45
	"	" Rent Wallace, Jany.		27	48
	8	" Acc. Sale, Boars Head		400	-
	25	" Oriental Hotel, Hong Kong.		344	-
	31	" Rent Bain & Cameron, Jany.		27	62
Feb.	10	" Rent Wallace, Feb.		27	59
	28	" " Bain & Cameron, Feb.		27	59
Mch.	17	" " Wallace, Mch.		27	43
	31	" " Bain & Cameron Mch.		27	44
April	9	" 27 Books. Auction		13	70
		Forward.		7813	83

Estate John

Dr. 1878.

Nov.	14	To Brought Forward	$	973
	19	" Lodge Cosmopolitan, Fee		5
	23	" P. Gaupp & Co. Hong Kong, Smdries		7
	28	" J. L. Bradbury.		15
1879.				
Jany.	3	" S. R. Gale		50
	6	" Che She Hau, Tailor		69
	"	" Dr. Little, Fees. T 35. =		48
	"	" W. Wallis, Shai, Dispensary		2
	18	" Washerman		16
Mch.	17	" Hall and Holtz.		12
Apl.	7	" Land Tax to July 1st T 1.27 =		1
May	5	" Repairs to House Drains T 7.05 =		9
	8	" Chinese Land Tax 1879.		6
	27	" George Smith & Co. Wines Etc.		25
June	3	" Lane Crawford & Co. Brandy		5
	14	" Bamboo Fence		7
July	1	" Land Tax to Janr. 1 T 1.27. =		1
	14	" Powers, Gun		.75
	12	" Aug- You & Jimmie		80
Nov.	8	" do		.25
	12	" Interpreter at Court.		3
	15	" J. W. Hume.		25
Dec.	19	" Wm. Twigg, Monument, T 125 =		170
	31	" Hirshbuner & Co, Brit Wine		14
Jany.	1	" $1639-71 @ 2/ 73. = Taels		1196
	27	" Aug-you & Jimmie $50		36
		Forwards Taels		1233.8

Seymours

Account with C. C. Bennett,

Executor.

		1879						
273	77	Apr. 9.	By Brought Forward		$	78 13	83	Cr.
5	-	26	" Brig "Vesta" in Settlement			248	72	
7	40	30	" Rent Bain & Cameron, Apl.			27	28	
15	-	May 1	" " Wallace,	"		27	25	
50	-	31	" " Bain & Cameron,	May		26	40	
69	20	June 17	" " Wallace,	"		26	67	
48	08	30	" " Bain & Cameron,	June		26	95	
2	75	July 30	" " Wallace	"		27	32	
16	-	31	" " Bain & Cameron	July		27	40	
12	50	Aug. 18	" " Wallace	"		27	47	
1	74	31	" " Bain & Cameron,	Aug.		27	43	
9	60	Sep. 25	" " Wallace	"		27	47	
6	03	30	" " Bain & Cameron,	Sept.		27	47	
25	75	Oct. 31	" " Bain,	Oct.		13	68	
5	60	Nov. 3	" " Wallace	Sept.		27	32	
7	60	5	" " Cameron	Oct.		13	65	
1	72	28	" " Wallace	Oct.		27	17	
	75	29	" " Bain	Nov.		13	55	
	80	Dec 1	" " Cameron	"		13	65	
	25	20	" " Wallace	"		27	17	
	3	31	" Boar's Head, Balance			383	60	
	25	"	" Rent Bain & Cameron	Dec.		27	10	$ 8908.45
170	67	Jany. 1880 1	" $ 8908.45 @ 2.73 =	Taels		6 503	17	
14	£16	39-71 13	" Auction. Mackenzie & Co			4073	-	
196	88	21	" Rent Wallace, Dec.			20	-	
15	85	Feb. 14	" Interest at Bank for 1879			100		
33.84			Forward	Taels		10,696.17		

Estate John
In a

Dr
"

1880.					
Jan. 27	To Brought forward	Taels	1233	84	
Mch. 5	" Egg Asc. Lass. Imstand & Co.		804	86	
"	" 5% to C.C. Bennett on T 10696.17 =		534	81	
9	" U.S. Consulate, Court Fees, $72.90 =		53	22	
	" U.S. Consul, Wife's Share		4034	72	
	" Ang-Jou, Chinese housekeeper		1000	-	
	" Mamie Symons, Adopted Daughter,		1000	-	
	" Richard Symons, Brother.		1017	36	
	" Mary Ann Symons, Sister		1017	36	10

...n Lymans
account with
C.C. Bennett,
Executor.

				Cr.
1880				
Oct.	14	By Brought Forward Taels		10696.17
	10696.17			10696.17

Shanghai, March, 9, 1880.
E. & O.E.
C.C. Bennett.

United States Court for the Consular District of Shanghai
China, February 5- 1881.

I, B. R. Lewis, Clerk of the United States Court for the Consular District of Shanghai, do hereby certify that attached documents - twenty one in all are true correct and faithful copies of the original records in the Estates of John Symons deceased
Christopher Schmidt deceased
W. H. Hendricks- "
Miss Dolly Orleans and King & Co. of Canton, on file in this office.

Seal

Witness my hand and the seal of this Court this fifth day of February 1881.

B R. Lewis
Clerk of the Court.

United States Consulate General-
Shanghai Feby 5th 1881.

I, O. N. Denny United States Consul General for the Empire of China, residing at Shanghai, do hereby certify that B. P. Lewis who signed the foregoing certificate is the Clerk of the Court of this Consulate General and that his certificate so signed is worthy of faith and credit.

Witness my hand and seal of office this 5th Feby 1881.

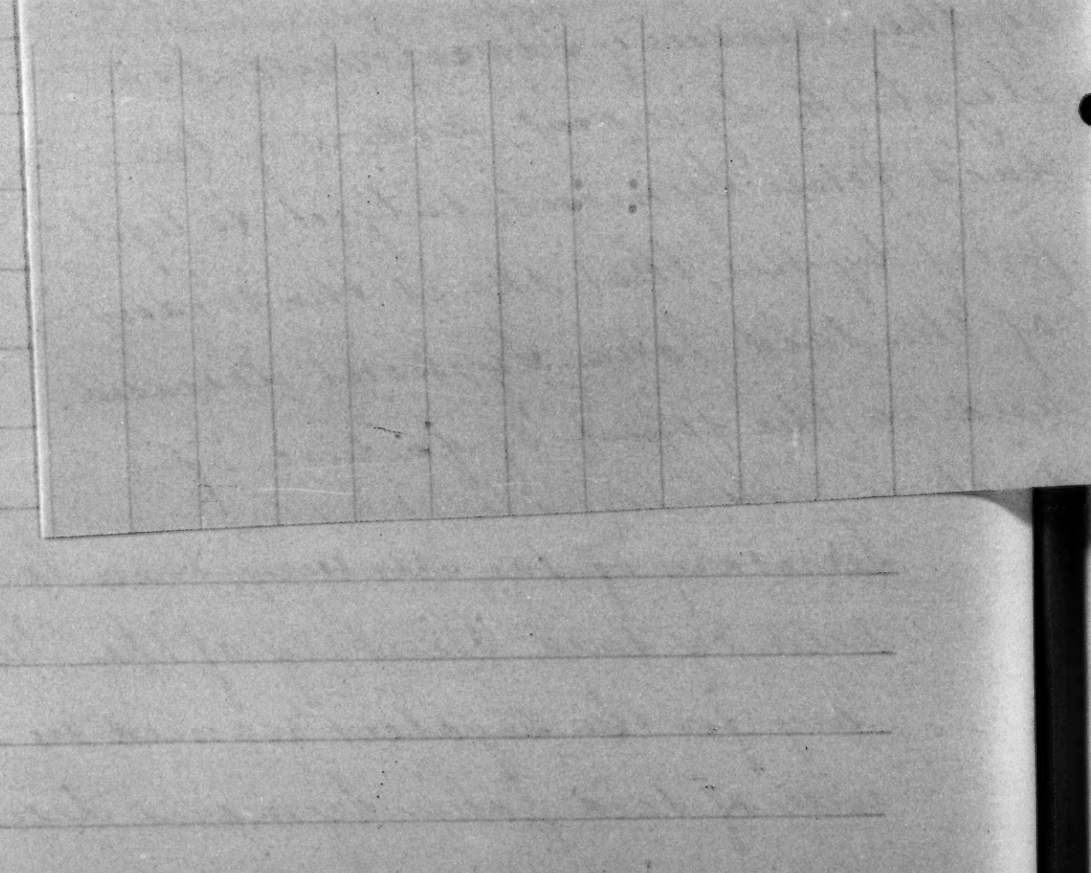
Seal

O. N. Denny
U. S. Consul General

Copied from D. H. Bailey's Ledger.

Estate of John Symons. (deceased)

1880						1880				
March 31	To Cash	40	$ 5496	89		Mch. 10.	By Cash	39	5496	89



Copy.

United States Consulate General

Shanghai March 9th. 1880.

Received of C. C. Bennett. Esqr,
Executor of the Estate of John Symons
deceased, the sum of Taels, four
thousand thirty four $\frac{72}{100}$ S.S.
(Tls. 4034 $\frac{72}{100}$) the said sum to be
remitted by me to the Secy of the
Treasury at Washington, to be held
by the Treasury Department for
Elizabeth Symons, widow of the
said John Symons, subject to legal
proof by her, that she is the widow
of the said John Symons, deceased,
and in the event of failure of
such proof to the satisfaction of the
Secretary of the Treasury, then to be
held by said Secretary of the Treas-
-ury for the Legatees named in the
will of said John Symons, deceased.

(Sgd) David H. Bailey
U. S. Consul General.

Copy.

Shanghai. March 31st-1880

Received of the U.S. Consulate General, himself, the sum of five thousand four hundred and ninety-six $\frac{89}{100}$ dollars, on account of the Estate of Jno. Symons deceased, for final settlement in my General accounts and transferred to Washington as pr. my No.— to the Fifth Auditor of the Treasury Department.

$5496 $\frac{89}{100}$ (sgd) David H. Bailey
Consul General

Copied from H.

1878. Mems. of Fees. &c Symons estate dec^d Dr.

Jany. 10	Petition to sell property filed	10
	Drawing order to sell property & seal	3 00
	Copy & seal	1. 20
	Att^ce Court	3 00
15	" " . claim Hall & Stolty passed	3 00
31*	Compradore Swatow	3 00
	Drawing order to pay Chin. Brief. & seal	3 00
1879	Copy & seal	1 20
	Drawing order to sell real estate &c	3 00
	Copy & seal	1 20
	Att^ce Court	3 00
Nov.	" " (Parnell claim)	3 00
	Seal to oath of Hume to date of note	1 00
	Drawing order to pay Chin. Brief. & seal	3 00
	Copy and seal	1 20
	Att^ce Sale	2 00
Dec 6.	Drawing order to sell Jewellry &c	3 00
	Copy & seal	1. 20
	Att^ce Sale	2 00
" 24	Drawing order to pay Chin Brief & seal	3 00
	Copy & seal	1 20
1880	Claim of Mustard & Co. Att^ce Court.	3 00
	Drawing order & seal	3 00

* Charged in clerks

ami's Ledger.

Symons estate

Cr.

1880.

	10	March 10	Cash		72	90

Jany.

Copy.

Received of the U.S. Consulate General myself
the sum of four hundred and nineteen
79/100 dollars on account of the claim
of Miss D. Orleans, against the
Chinese Government in the riots
in the so-called French Concession
in May, 1874. for final settlement
in my General account and trans-
-ferred to Washington as pr. my
No— to the Fifth Auditor of the
Treasury Department.

$419. 79/100 sgd. David H. Bailey
Consul General.

1880

	Drawing order Fin. Sett. & seal	3 00
	Copy & seal	1 20
	Seals to claims 14 @ $ 100 each	14 00
		$ 72 90
	Fees clerks $ 61.90	
	" Marshals 11.00	
	$ 72.90	E & O E.

Jany.

eal	3	00
	1	20
ach	14	00
	$ 72	90

E & O E.

Copy.

Received of the U.S. Consulate General myself
the sum of four hundred and nineteen
79/100 dollars on account of the claim
of Miss D. Orleans, against the
Chinese Government in the riots
in the so-called French Concession
in May, 1874. for final settlement
in my General account and trans-
-ferred to Washington as pr. my
No— to the Fifth Auditor of the
Treasury Department.

$419. 79/100 Sgd. David H. Bailey
Consul General.

	10 March	Cash		$ 72	90
				$ 72	90

Copy

Received of the U.S. Consulate
General, Himself the sum of Eighty eight 94/100
dollars on account of the estate
of W. H. Hendricks deceased, for
final settlement in my General
accounts and transferred to
Washington as per my No —
to the Fifth Auditor of the Treas-
-ury Department.

(Sgd) David H. Bailey
Consul General

$88 94/100

Copied from D. H. Bailey's Ledger.
Estate of Wm H. Hendricks.

1878						1878			
1880 Feb'y 28	To Cash	38	82	08	Sept. 16	By Cash	1	170	42
March 31	" "	40	88	34					
		$	170	42			$	170	42

545

No. du Mde 11 Shanghai le 7 Sept. 1877

Mr le Consul d'Amerique

Doit

pour Mr William Hendrick à l'Hopital
Général de Shanghaï
Pour 1 jour de séjour à l'Hopital I.
Salle de 2 ieme Classe à I 2 par jour 2
Extras

Pour acquit
Le Secrétaire,

Total Tls 2

A Eckurburn

$2.74 Paid R. Thomas

These receipts make the total
of $82.08

B. R. Lewis
Clk of Ct.

J.

No. 37. Shanghai Sept. 7. 1897

Mr. Richd Phoenix
U.S. Consular Marshal Dr to
"North-China Herald."

This receipt can only be left on payment of the amount—
Francs & foreign coins of a like value will not be received unless at Market value.

Oblige by a Cheque or Compradore Order
As per account rendered Taels m. c.
For Job printing.

300 Obituary cards & circulation Re the late W. H. Hendrick	$	4 00

Paid
R. Phoenix

E. & O.E.

Received, for the proprietors,
J. Brown.

Original -

Shanghai Sept. 8. 1877.

American Consulate General -

Dr. to the Municipal Council of

Shanghai, North of the Yang King Pang.

For one grave space for the late
Wm H. Hendrick in the New
Cemetery at Tls. 10 per space Taels Ten
Lot No 42 - Section H.

Edwardo Soares
Secretary.

Henry Lester
A.D. for Actg Surveyr Municipal Council
Registered J.A. Pond - Accountant.

Received payment the 22nd day
of Sept - 1877

A. Twigg.
Municipal Secretary.

Original

Shanghai September 14. 1877.

Estate of the late
Wm H. Hendrick
To A. Twigg

For Burial expenses on the 8th of
September 1877. Tls. cts

A black cloth coffin lined inside & mountings	17	
A double brick vault	23	
Hearse, and attendance	5	
Cemetery fees	10	
Total		Tls 5-5. "

Rec^d Payment
A. Twigg.

Taels at 73,
$75.34
Paid
R. Phoenix

Copied from D. H. Bailey's Ledger

Estate of Christopher Schmidt deceased

1880

					1880						
Jany. 24	To Cash		36	41 10	Jan. 23	By Cash		36	$	822	33
Feb. 28	" "		38	5 00							
Mar. 31	" "		40	300							
	" "		40	48 50							
	" "	2 items	40	10							
	" "		40	417 73							
			$	822 33					$	822	33

Copy.

Shanghai, March 31st 1880

Received of U.S. Consulate General, himself the sum of four hundred and seventeen 73/100 dollars, on account of the Estate of Christopher Schmidt, deceased for final settlement in my general accounts and transferred to Washington as per my No.— to the Fifth Auditor of the Treasury Department.

$417 73/100 (Sgd) David H. Bailey
Consul General

Original -

Shanghai January 20 - 1880.

U. S. Consulate

To A. Twigg -

Undertaker Dr.

For Burial of the late C. Schmidt November 27 - 1879		
	Tls	cts
A coffin covered with black cloth, lined & mountings	22	"
Hearse & attendance	5	75
Ground	2	25
Tls	30	"
	$	
Rec^d Payment	41	10
A. Twigg.		

Consulate General, U.S.A.
Shanghai, China, Feb 13th 1880.

Received from U. S. Consulate five mexicans for attendance upon Chris. Schmidt, as nurse during sickness of said Schmidt

Witness
H. Latham.

Wa may
her + mark

In the United States Court for the
Consular District of Shanghai, China
15 March 1880.

In re the estate of
Christopher Schmidt deceased } In Probate

Received from the United States
Consul General the sum of $300.00
Mex (Three hundred) in full of all
demands whatsoever against the
Estate of the late Christopher
Schmidt.

Wah Moy
her + mark

Signed in presence of
H. Latham

Sam. Hancock.

U. S. Court Shanghai.

In re the estate of
Christopher Schmidt
deceased.

Received from U. S. Consulate
General the sum of $48.50
being Clerks fees $31.80
Marshals " 17.20
$48.50

March 5th 1880.

H. Latham
Clerk & Marshal

U.S. Court Shanghai

March 6th 1880

In re Estate of Christopher Schmidt deceased.

Received from the U.S. Consul General, Five ($5.) Dollars as fee as appraisor in the above cases.

W. H. Carr.

U. S. Court Shanghai
March 8th 1880

In re The Estate of
Christopher Schmidt, deceased.

Received from the U. S.
Consul General five dollars.
(Pd) fee as appraiser in above
cases.

Sam'l A. Lord.

Copied from H.

Estate of Christopher

Dec 1	Filing notice of death	
" "	Docket.	1
" 4	W H. Carr & Alt Lord. apfp^t Appraisers of effects	3
" "	Dr. order for appt & seal	3
" "	Two copies & seals.	2
" "	Two services of copies	1
" "	Returns and trav. fees	1
" "	Filing two returns	
" "	Dr. notice to Bank not to pay &c	2
" "	Seal to same	1
" "	Service returns & trav. fees	1
" 5.	Report of appts. filed	
1880 Jany 6	Dr pet. of May Moy	2
" "	Seal to same	1
" "	Att'd Ct. 2 days 17th 21.	6
" "	Dr. citation & seal	3
Feby. 21	Record	1
" "	Dr. pet of May Moy	2
	Seal to same	1
	Appraisers fees	10
		43
		3
		46

ns Ledger.

Schmidt deceased.

1880				
Mar.	By Cash		$ 61	50

Recapitulation

Interpreters	3 0
Clerks $ 23.80 + 7.50 =	31 3
Marshals. 990 + 730 =	17 2
Appraisors 10.00	10 0
$ 43.70 + 12 80 = $ 58.50	$ 61 5

Drawing order of hearing	2
Seal to same	1
Notice of hearing & seal	1 5
Service, Ret. & trav. fees	1 5
Attend. Ct. 2 days	6
Drawing order for payment & seal	3
	14

E. & O. E.

Copied

Estate of Kin

1878 Sept. 19	To Hong Kong & Shanghai Bk.	1. $	15 37

By Cash $61.50

H. Baileys Ledger.

of Canton.

Sept. 16 By Dft on O.B. $15.37 05

List of vouchers in the estate of
John Symans, deceased,
the originals of which were
sent to the Treasury in a letter
dated March 28, 1881.

Cook, wages of in Sept. 1878,	$12.60.
Lanshan man, " " " "	10.00
Lowda, shooting boat	4.00
"Shanghai Courier," death notice	1.00
"North China News", death notice,	1.00
B.R. Lewis & H.H. Cook, appraising	10.00
"Boar's Head" transfer of license	2.00
M.M.S.S. Co.; wine chits"	14.46.
Dr. Mac Dougal, attendance, medicine &c	Tls. 185.00
H. Van Corbach	$116.50
"Shanghai Courier" advertising estate	3.00
"Boar's Head" license	30.00
Mr. Morse, laying out body	10.00
North China News, advertising estate	7.24
Consular fees	18.40
Consular seal fee	2.00
"Daily Press", Hong Kong, advertising estate	3.60.
N.C. Herald, funeral cards	6.89
Mrs. Twigg	132.93.

Astor House, refreshments	$27.20
F. Mawhood, carriage hire	4.00
Nicola, assisting at post mortem	6.88
Ching Sam, whitewashing &c	3.00
Ice man,	3.00
Lodge "Cosmopolitan" fee	5.00
Chas. J. Faulks & Co. Jewellers sundries	7.50
L. Bradbury, money loaned	15.00
S. R. Gale, services	50.00
Cho She Han, Tailor	59.20
W. Wallis, Shanghai Dispensary	2.75
Dr. Little, fees	48.08
Chang Tsu Chung, watchman	16.00
Hall & Holtz, Storekeepers	12.50
Land Tax	1.74
Repairs to House	9.60
Chinese Land tax	6.08
Geo. Smith & Co. liquors,	13.75
" " " "	12.00
Lane, Crawford & Co. Brandy	5.50
Bamboo fence	7.50
Land tax	1.72
W. Power, value of a gun left as security for a loan	75.00
Aug-Yan & Minnie	80.00
" " "	25.00

Interpreter at Court	$3.00
J. H. Hume, note,	25.00
Messrs. Twigg, monument	170.07
Hirsbrunner & Co. Jewellers	14.00
Aug 30th & Ellimie	50.00.
Court Marshal	72.90

Statement of a/c with Condensed Egg Co. showing 804.86 Taels due said Co. as share of loss.

Mr. Wood

No. 155] July 14, 1881 United States Consulate General at Shanghai,

Ans 8/23/81
Rec'd 8/22/81

Mr. Dennys Consul General to the State Department,

Subject:— Request law books & papers.

ABSTRACT OF CONTENTS.

No. 155

United States Consulate General,

Shanghai, July 14, 1881

Hon. Charles Payson,

Third Assistant Secretary of State,

Washington, D.C.

Sir,

The Session Laws of Congress for 1878-9 seem never to have been received at this office; as they were not handed over to me by my predecessor. I will thank you to cause them to be forwarded. Also a copy of the "Congressional Record" for this Consulate, which will enable me to keep the course of legislation.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient Servant.

O. N. Denny

Consul General.

Mr. Wood.

No. 156] July 14 1881 [United States Consulate General at Shanghai,

Mr. Dennys, Consul General, to the State Department,

Subject:— Drafts to Gallam accounts.

Rec'd Aug 25/81

RECEIVED

ABSTRACT OF CONTENTS.

No. 156.

United States Consulate General,

Shanghai, July 14, 1881

Hon. Charles Payson.

Third Assistant Secretary of State,

Washington, D.C.

Sir,

Referring to your No. 50. I have to thank you for the protection of my draft for $ 510.55 drawn against the contingent expense account for the Quarter ending Sept. 30th. 1880.

In the future I shall not draw for these expenses until the accounts are ready to go forward.

I am Sir.

Your obedient servant.

O. N. Denny

Consul General

Send me copy of circular
Ask to say it is a misprint and should read
"does apply"
Answered Oct 4 1881 Copy sent Oct 4 1881.

No. 157] July 14, 1881 United States Consulate General at Shanghai,

Mr. Denny, Consul General. to the State Department.

Subject:— Rules for Preventing Collisions at Sea.

ABSTRACT OF CONTENTS.

No. 154.

United States Consulate General,

Shanghai, July 16th 1881

Hon. Charles Payson,

Third Assistant Secretary of State,

Washington, D.C.

Sir,

Referring to the circular letter of the Honorable Secretary of State dated October 5th, 1880, addressed to the Consular officers of the United States containing a copy of the regulations for preventing collisions at sea, with explanatory notes, I beg to call your attention to the following language in the note of explanation of Article 15. which seems to be in conflict with the original text.

"The only cases to which it does not apply are when each of two

Ships

"Ships is and on, or ready and on to the
"other;

Dear Sir.

Your obedient servant.

O. N. Dewey

Leonard Gunnar

Referred to Judge O'Connor for question as to fees. C. P. Wood

No. 158.] July 14th 1881 United States Consulate General at Shanghai,

Mr. Denny, Consul General. to the State Department,

Subject:— Estate of Le. Mr. Smith deceased

ABSTRACT OF CONTENTS.

Sends Resumé of Receipts account and Inventory of property on 31st December 1880

for Mr Wood

I have examined this dispatch & accounts and so far as I am able to see they appear all right

Mr Denny's view of the percentage is right & to be approved

The cancelling of the bond is extra judicial duties, not to be done it remains to answer any obligations that may be discovered.

Henry O'Connor
March 28th

No. 158.

United States Consulate General,

Shanghai, July 14th 1881.

Hon. Charles Payson.

Asst Assistant *Secretary of State,*

Washington, D.C.

Sir,

Referring to my No. 139, I now beg to hand to you herewith a copy of a resumé of Mr. Yates's account as Receiver of the Estate of the late H. M. Smith, deceased, together with a copy of his letter to me in explanation.

This account has been approved by me and Mr. Yates's bond as Receiver cancelled.

I also inclose a copy of the inventory showing the amount and kind of property with its valuation belonging.

belonging to the Estate on the 1st. day of January when the legal representatives of the deceased Messrs. Parker and Hitch assumed charge of it.

Up to this time it has been managed by the Receiver for the Consul General.

The question now is what percentage shall be collected and forwarded to the Treasury Department for this service. From my interpretation of the law. There is nothing to be collected upon the real estate valuation, only upon the personality so handed over.

I will therefore in the absence of instructions to the contrary collect and forward to the Treasury, five per cent on Pesos. 15848.88. equal to Gold dollars. 21118.91. money in the hands of the Receiver on the 31st. day

day of December last, and 2½ per cent on Taels 991.80. equal to Gold dollars 1039.79. personal effects not in money in accordance with paragraph No. 56 on page 80. of Consular Regulations 1874.

Before concluding this dispatch I desire to cordially endorse Mr. Gale's efficient management of the estate while Receiver. In addition to his having given his personal attention to it. he has assumed greater responsibilities in the negotiation of loans &c. than a strict performance of his duties required, which has added to the value of the estate and which will certainly be appreciated by the heirs.

I.

Sam. Sir.

Your obedient servant.

O. H. Irwin

Consul General.

Inclosures.

No 1. Resumé of Mr. Yates account +
copy of letter.

No 2. Inventory of Estate of L. M. Smith

(Copy)

Shanghai. July 10. 1881.

C. M. Dunn Esq.
H.B.M. Consul General.
Shanghai.

Sir:

I have the honor to hand you the enclosed account of the Estate of the late C.M. Smith, with myself as Receiver. Showing an amount of Taels 18649.90 at credit of the Estate on the 31st. of December last.

I may explain that the account has has been ready for some weeks, but has been withheld because I wished to accompany it by a report. on certain important discrepancies between the actual area of the "Old Race Course" properties and that given on the Title deeds handed over to me by Mr. Knight, As. however the matter turns out to be rather intricate, involving much comparison of old records. and plans. it seems advisable, that I should render my account without further delay, and reserve this special report for another occasion.

In the monthly cash statements which I have submitted. I find that same.

Some payments have been included which do not seem to belong strictly to my account as Receiver, and there no longer appear in the final statement now rendered, a few words of explanation are needed for the following items:

£ouls. 2140.62 paid to Wm. Drummond April 8/80.

Wm. J. J. Henderson having resigned his position as Attorney of record for the Estate. Yeomans — predecessor Wm. Bailey, appointed Wm. Drummond to conduct the case of the Estate vs. Lane & Crawford & Co. in H. B. M's Supreme Court. The bill for his legal services was presented to me approved by the signature of Wm. Bailey, and was accordingly paid.

£ouls. 5767.63 paid Wm. H. P. Knight April 9/80

Wm. Bailey's judgment, agreed to by the associates in the matter of Wm. Knight's claim for remuneration as Receiver, was for only £ouls. 5680.13. being balance of £ouls. 12000. awarded. By some oversight his Honour omitted to include half of Wm. Brainwright's bill for legal services to Wm. Knight (£ouls 87.50) which he had decided in Chambers, in my presence should be paid by the Estate. I regret that no evidence exists in writing of this award.

£ouls.

Straits. 22288.55 paid on account of Bankrupts's claims as detailed: The last case of the Estate vs. Lane Brainford & Co in H. Mis. Supreme Court resulted in an agreement between Wm. Knight as Receiver and various Bankrupts to submit the amount payable by the Estate in each instance to the award of two Arbitrators and an Umpire, in pursuance of which the above payments were made.

Straits 225. paid to Dr. Yates. November 19/80. Dr. Yates was made a defendant with Wm. Knight in the case of Loo Yung Kwang vs. the Estate, and Decided that, under the circumstances, the expense to which he was put for legal assistance should properly be born by the Estate.

Straits 992.20 paid to Agra Bank. Dec. 6/80 Wm Smith had endorsed for the accommodation of Wm. Rolands & Russ, a promissory note given by that gentleman to the Agra Bank. Wm. Russ subsequently became a Bankrupt, and the amount paid was the balance due on the note, with interest.

Straits. 312.92 Interest on debit balance This has been calculated at 10% per annum.

Wm.

The rate allowed by the scale of the Shanghai Consular Chamber of Commerce being 1.2%

Appended to my account is a Resumé of Payments and Receipts during my Receivership, to which, as the amounts are grouped under a few headings, you may find it convenient to refer.

I further inclose an abstract Inventory of the Estate on December 31. 1880 which together with my accounts, may I trust, be found in order, I have now the honor to ask that I may be formally discharged from my Receivership and that my bonds may be cancelled and returned to me.

I remain.
Sir.
Your most obedient servant.
(Sgd) J. B. Peckes.
late Receiver.
of the Estate of
Wm. Smith (dec'd.)

Shanghai, China.

Enclosure no. 1

with dispatch no. 158.
to the State Department.
Washington D.C.

Respirá Mr. Lewis.
Rest. a copy of letter.
In the matter of the
Estate of E.M. Smith (dec'd)

Resumé of F. B. Forbes. Receiver

Payments

To Valuation and inventory of estate.			1500 –
" Instalments and final payments in settlement of mortgage loan from.			
Chartered Mercantile Bank.			115427
" Repayment of mortgage loan from.			
Hong Kong Fire Ins. Co.			60000 –
" Claims 1°. F. F. Knight. Receiver.	5767 63		
2°. H. Lester. — " — .	3500 –		
3°. Sundry Bankrupts under arbitration awards.	22288 55		
4°. Repayment of mortgage held by Hall & Watts.	6198 51		
5°. Sundries.	2596 07		
			40350 76
" Sundry bills for legal services.			2460 62
" Wages of watchman, repairs and petty expenses			1656 20
" Imperial & municipal taxes			916 82
" Interest on Sundry mortgages.			3501 81
" Sundry Court & Consular fees.			756 80
" Interest to Receiver on Advances. as per account.			312 75
" Balance.			18677 94
		Taels.	141676 40

ount from 16. march. to 31. Dec. 1880.

Receipts.

By Rents collected.		31494 42
" Sundry loans on mortgages of real estate.		47000 -
" Sales of real estate.		57.360 -
" Cash from Mr. Lister.		3690 40
" Sundries.		2131 61
	Taels.	141676 43

E. & O. E.

Shanghai. 31. December. 1880.

(sgd) J. B. Forbes.

Receiver.

The Consular District
of Shanghai

In the matter of the
Est. of C. W. Smith
deceased

Decision final account.

Shd. July 10. 1881.

(Sgd) D. B. Shuck.
Deputy Clerk.

the Learned District

Inventory of Personal and Real Property belonging to the Estate of the late Edwin Maurice Smith on the 31st. day December 1880

Russian Consulate

Personal property.			
Cash in Receiver's hands per account rendered.			1.867.90
one small iron safe waste.			35 -
Jewellry trinkets deposited at U.S. Consulate by Mess. Weld & Humarosa and appraised by them (account on record dated & sworn to March. 11/79) at. - - - - - - -		$64 80	
This box was delived to me by. Mr. Samuel Samuel Bailey on April. 19. 1880. and inventried by me in his presence. It was found not to contain Gold & Silver Keyrings valued by the appraisers at Taels. 18- which were not therefore received for by me - deduct -		18 -	$46 80
10 Bonds of bites of Mables - known to belong to Edwina Lizzie - daughter of Eliza Warren. (Mrs. Maurice)			- -
One combination lock safe. at the U.S. Consulate valuless on account of broken lock.			- -
Private papers and accounts of deceased as inventried by Mr. Weld.			- -
			1945.97
Deduct Cash held by Recvr to order of. L. Pfaff Esqr. in payment of claim according to arbitrators award. $3808\frac{19}{100}$ @ 7/3⁵ (paid in January 1881)			279.02
Value of Personal property.		Taels.	1666.06

Real Estate represented by Title deeds for the following lots registed at the British & Russian Consulates Shanghai: -

Lot No. 484.	Title deed No. 480.			Waimun Estate
" " 482	" " 475			
" " 482-6	" " 101			
" " 521	" " 514			Yangkingpang Estate
" " 88c	" " 52			
" " 143	" " 134			
" " 60a	" " 18			Lay Estate.
" " 388	" " 381			Old Racecourse matts of Moloo.

Concluded.

Russian Consulate	Lot No. 1. Title deed No. 1.		
	" " 1[a] " " " 2.	Old Race Course Matta of Amaloo.	
	" " 151[a] " " " 143.		
	" " 754 " " " 747.		
	" " 754[a] " " " 227.		
	" " 1191 " " " 1184		
	" " 321 " " " 314		
	" " 392[a] " " " 83		
	" " 392[aa] " " " 84		
x	" " 392[aaa] " " " 199	Old Race Course Matta of Amaloo.	
	" " 392 " " " 385		
	" " 392[b] " " " 179		
	" " 392[c] " " " 180		
	" " 418 " " " 411		
	" " 346 " " " 339		
	" " 965 " " " 958		
	" " 327[aaa] " " " 314		
	" " 824 " " " 817		
	" " 825 " " " 818	Siccawey Estate.	

x Title deed for lot 392[aaa] was not found among the papers of deceased when Mr Knight became Trustee and Mr Lester informs me that to his knowledge it was missing some months before Mr. Smith's death. The Register at the British Consulate is in order ——

There are besides 26 mow of land registered in same Chinese name, but belonging to the Estate, the title deeds for which have not yet been found among the papers of the deceased. The value of this unregistered ground is estimated to be only 500. Taels or thereabouts.

The above valued as nearly as possible in accordance with the appraisement made by Messrs. Antindale + Broom. Taels. 369000 –

District. mortgages as follows.

To "Nelson Trust Fund" made by Mr. Smith during his life time: 13300 –

To Yangtze Insurance association. 35000.
" H.E. Mondon. 12000.

made by order of H.B. Consular Court. 47000 – 60300 –

Value of Real Estate. Taels. 308700 –

Personal Estate. 16660.68
Real Estate. 308.700

Total Taels 325360 68.

Shanghai. 9th June 10. 1881.

(190) F. B. Forbes.
late Partner of the Estate of E. M. Smith deceased.

U. S. Consulate General
Shanghai China.

Inclosure No. 2.

with dispatch No 108.
to the
State Department.
Washington D.C.

Inventory of the Estate of
Le. Sn. Smith deceased
on Dec 31. 1881.

Mr. Wood.

No. 159] July 19 1881 *United States Consulate General at Shanghai,*

RECEIVED 26 1881

Mr. Denny *Consul General, to the State Department,*

Subject:— Marshal's returns. 4th. Quarter 1880.

ABSTRACT OF CONTENTS.

No. 159.

United States Consulate General,

Shanghai, July 19. 1881

Hon. Charles Payson

Third assistant. Secretary of State,

Washington, D.C.

Sir,

I have the honor to inclose
3 herewith Marshal's returns for the
4th. Quarter 1880.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant.

O. N. Denny

Consul General

Inclosures.

No. 1. Return of Civil Cases.

" 2. " " Police. " .

" 3. " " Criminal. " .

COURT OF THE UNITED STATES CO

Return of Civil Suits from the First day of D

NO. OF CASE.	DATE OF FIRST PROCEEDINGS.	NAME AND NATIONALITY OF PLAINTIFF.	NAME OF DEFENDANT.	NATURE OF SUIT.
758	Dec. 3.	R. A. Jamieson (Britain)	Kitty French.	Contract.
759	" 6.	G. S. Johnston (")	Jennie Johnson.	"
760	" 14.	Jamb Pickwood " .	M. G. Nicholas.	"

G. C. C.
Shanghai. Dec. 31. 1880.

Approved.
O. N. Denny
Consul General
acting Judicially.

E GENERAL AT SHANGHAI CHINA.

to the 31st. day of December 1880, inclusive.

	AMOUNT OF FINE IMPOSED.	AMOUNT OF FEES CHARGED AND RECEIVED.	DISPOSITION OF FINES AND FEES.						APPEAL.
			MARSHAL.	CLERK.	COURT.	ASSOCIATES & WITNESSES.	INTERPRETER.	TOTAL.	
11th		13 60	1.50	7.20	5-	1	1	13.70	
.		15 60	1.50	9.10	5-	1	1	15.60	
.		15-	2-	8.-	5-	-	-	15-	

D STATES CONSULATE GENERAL, AT SHANGHAI, CHINA.

day of 187 , *inclusive.*

DGMENT.	AMOUNT OF FINES IMPOSED.	AMOUNT OF FEES CHARGED AND RECEIVED.	DISPOSITION OF FINES AND FEES.	

United States Consulate-General,
Shanghai, China.

INCLOSURE No. 1.

With Dispatch No. 159

to the State Department, Washington, D.C.

MARSHAL'S RETURN

for 4th *Quarter* 1880

RETURN OF ~~CRIMINAL~~ Police CASES HEARD IN THE COURT OF

From the First *of* October *to*

NO. OF CASE.	DATE OF FIRST PROCEEDINGS.	NAME OF PRISONER.	CHARGE.	BY WHOM BROUGHT
1.	Oct. 2.	P. McInerney.	Drunk.	Police.
2.	Nov. 2.	Frank. Potter.	" .	" .
3.	" 3.	W. Lawlor.	" .	" .
4.	" " .	W. H. Ragsdale.	Drunk & riotous.	" .
5.	" 8.	A. Attinger	" " .	" .
6.	" 20.	Isaac Duncan.	assault & battery.	" .
7.	" 29.	J. L. Shum.	Drunk.	" .

Asst. Dr.
Shanghai

Approved
O. N. Denny
Consul General
acting ~~acting~~ Judicially.

TED STATES CONSULATE GENERAL, AT SHANGHAI, CHINA.

twist day of December. 1880, inclusive.

JUDGMENT.	AMOUNT OF FINES IMPOSED.	AMOUNT OF FEES CHARGED AND RECEIVED.	DISPOSITION OF FINES AND FEES.				
			Libraire	Bailiff	Marshal	Total	
k on board.	–	–	–	–	–	–	"Manassas"
" .	–	–	–	–	–	–	"
" .	–	–	–	–	–	–	"Ashuelot"
rived .	$ 3–	4.50	3–	.50	4–	7.50	
on board .	–	4.50	–	.50	4–	4.50	
ttle Sentrict $ 250. deposit to appear.			–	–	–	–	
e on board .	–	–	–	–	–	–	"Richmond"
	$	3–	9–	3–	1–	8–	$ 12–

1880.
Louis.
rshal

RETURN OF CRIMINAL CASES HEARD IN THE COURT OF

From the ..... *of* ..... *to*

NO. OF CASE.	DATE OF FIRST PROCEEDINGS.	NAME OF PRISONER.	CHARGE.	BY WHOM BROUGHT.
Return of Police cases, 1st Qr. 1880			With dispatch No. 159, to the Asst. Adjt. Genl. Headquarters Div.	Shanghai Circle. Sheldon No. 2.

ED STATES CONSULATE GENERAL, AT SHANGHAI, CHINA.

day of ..... 187 , *inclusive.*

JUDGMENT.	AMOUNT OF FINES IMPOSED.	AMOUNT OF FEES CHARGED AND RECEIVED.	DISPOSITION OF FINES AND FEES.	

RETURN OF CRIMINAL CASES HEARD IN THE COURT OF

From the First *of* October

NO. OF CASE.	DATE OF FIRST PROCEEDINGS.	NAME OF PRISONER.	CHARGE.	BY WHOM BROUGHT
15	Oct. 20.	J. Holmes.	Assault.	Chas. Wightman
16	Nov. 20	Isaac Duncan.	"	L.C. Butterchine
17	Dec. 2.	A. Fuller.	"	Chinese

Appeared
O.M. Dewey
Consul General
acting judicially.

ED STATES CONSULATE GENERAL, AT SHANGHAI, CHINA.

ntieth. day of December. 1880, *inclusive.*

JUDGMENT.	AMOUNT OF FINES IMPOSED.	AMOUNT OF FEES CHARGED AND RECEIVED.	DISPOSITION OF FINES AND FEES:				
			Clerk	Marshal	Interpreter	Sheriff	Total
Withdrawn.	no fees charged		-	-	-	-	-
"		$ 17-	9-	8-	-	-	17-
Guilty.	$ 3-	11.10	3.10	5-	3-	3-	14.10
	$ 3-	28.10	12.10	13-	3.	3.	31.10

U.S.C.G.
Shanghai Dec. 31. 1880.
B.R. Lewis,
Marshal

RETURN OF CRIMINAL CASES HEARD IN THE COURT OF

From the ..... *of* ..... *to*

NO. OF CASE.	DATE OF FIRST PROCEEDINGS.	NAME OF PRISONER.	CHARGE.	BY WHOM BROUGHT

No.

Mr.

Subj

Ack

No. 160] July 19 1881 *United States Consulate General at Shanghai,*

Aug 9 11 23 81.

Mr. Dennys, *Consul General.* *to the State Department,*

Subject:— Political

DEPT OF STATE
AUG 26 1881
RECEIVED

ABSTRACT OF CONTENTS.

No. 160.

United States Consulate General,

Shanghai, July 19. 1881

Hon. Charles Payson

Third Assistant Secretary of State,

Washington, D.C.

Sir,

Referring to mine No. 45 relative to the assignment of an additional consular clerk to this Consulate General, I beg to say in answer that while it may be true, that this Consulate is as well supplied in this behalf as some other important Consulates. Yet, that does not alter the fact that its staff is inadequate to the work. I shall do the best I can with it however, so long as I remain Consul General.

I do not know to what period

Your

you allude when you say "that the allowance from the Government for clerical service was for many years not so large as it now is" For the last fifteen years it never has been any less than it now is. and at one time much more. The records of this office show that the Government allowance from 1866 to 1872 was the same as now. When $200— was added to the allowance for Consular Clerks, and in 1874. an — additional $2000. was allowed to this fund. which made the — Government allowance to this office as follows $4200. for clerk hire and $1000. salary of marshal. This statement does not include the allowance to the Interpreter.

This.

This was the allowance until Sept. 1877. when it was reduced to what it is now.

As to my assumption relative to the status in the case of Dr. Zuyk, it is based entirely upon the correctness of the Record.

I thank the Department for the recommendation that an additional allowance of $1000- be made by Congress for this office.

Very. Sir.

Your obedient servant

O. M. Mercur

Counsel General

Referred to Mr. Scudder

No. 161.] Feb 19th 1881 United States Consulate General at Shanghai,

received

Mr. Denny, Consul General. to the State Department,

Mr Scudder

Subject:— Retirement of Seals Jan 1880.

ABSTRACT OF CONTENTS.

The Shanghai Mercury.

Wednesday, 19th January, 1881.

1880.

CONTINUING OUR COMMERCIAL RETROSPECT for the past year, we turn to

Silk.

A review of the Silk market for a year necessarily includes part of two seasons; the close of 1879-80, and the best portion of 1880-81. Quotations at the commencement of the year were Tls. 495 for Blue Elephants in Shanghai (laying down at 17/11 in London), and 17/3 in London; from that they declined to Tls. 320 in Shanghai, and 13/6 in London, in November, but rallied again, and stood at Tls. 345 in Shanghai, and 14/3 to 14/6 in London at the end of the year.

About 19,000 Bales of Silk were exported from Shanghai from 1st January to 31st May, which may be considered the closing of the old season. The Total Export for 1879-80 was 69,549 Bales, against 64,788 the previous season. Of the Export, 9,373 Bales were for America, about 3,000 Bales for India, about 58,000 for Europe. It consisted of 60,143 Bales of Raw, 7,130 Yellow, and 2,200 of Chefoo Wild Silk; in these two latter kinds there was a very large increase in the export, as also of Raw to America. Prices had fallen to Tls. 365 (=16/5) Blue Elephants in Shanghai, and 15/6 in London. The decline in Europe may be attributed to the prospects of a good crop there, and to a large and good yield in China. The result of the season closing on 31st May 1880, was satisfactory neither to exporters nor to native dealers. Prices were run up at the commencement by a speculative movement based on the reported short crop of 1879 in Europe, any deficiency in which shippers lost no time in supplying. The native growers, however, largely benefited by the excited buying of the commencement of that season.

The fall in prices at the end of May was accentuated in June, early in which 14/6 was telegraphed as the quotation for Blue Elephants; Tls. 350 was the opening price here for the same chop. Prices rallied a little in both countries, and an active business was done, in spite of the large supplies, until in July a fall of about Tls. 25 took place; in August they were quoted Tls. 325; they rose again to Tls. 337½, but about the 10th November Silk fell again, and Tsatlees were bought at the parity of Tls. 320 for Blue Elephants, which chop was quoted in London at 13/6 at the same time. A speculative movement then set in here, which re-acted upon the London market; prices rose to the parity of Tls. 345 for Blue Elephants here and 14/6 in London; the rise here seemed to improve the demand on the other side, and the year closed with an improved feeling amongst manufacturers. The stock in London was rather heavy—27,000 Bales; but in France stocks were small. At the New Year business was active at home.

Results to exporters were neither very brilliant nor discouraging. In the early part of the season there were no heavy losses; and there were but few exceptionally large profits. The speculation referred to began on a good basis, laying-down prices were then lower for Chop Silks than had ever been known; the tael prices may once have been slightly lower, but the rate of exchange was then much higher. The low prices have not rapidly stimulated the demand in consuming centres; but the consumption in France is improving. Silk appears to have lost the supremacy it once enjoyed as an article of attire. Novelty and constant change are more attractive to the fair sex, and except to the very rich, pure silk is too costly for the material of the newest fashions; imitation fabrics suit the manufactures, milliners, and consumers, better.

The Chinese Silkmen appear to have been cautious in their purchases up-country, and to have paid their way all through.

The present season's business amounted to 68,500 bales to the end of the year, and there is estimated to be 16,000 to 18,000 bales more, available for export.

Wednesday, 12th January, 1881.

1880.

A RETROSPECT OF COMMERCE for the past year cannot fail to be of some interest to our readers. We begin with the most important article of the China trade, the noble leaf—

Tea.

The Black Tea Season of 1880-81 opened on the 15th May at Hankow, under the following conditions:

The speculation in the autumn of 1879 had culminated on the 28rd October with a quotation of 1/1½ for good common Congou; from this abnormal position the article had, with few fluctuations, gradually receded to 9½ at the opening of the present season.

The *publicly* expressed opinion of everyone interested in the trade was strongly against hurrying forward shipments, but the *private advices—which were acted upon*—were, "that a chop or two in the first steamer could not possibly do harm." As buyers on this side seemed to agree with their friends at home on this point, the result was that four cargoes were bought for first steamer, at first steamer prices.

Continental buyers competed eagerly for all the finest Teas with the exception of Keemuns, and choice Ningchows ruled at the opening Tls. 3 *a* 4 higher than in 1879, when they had not resulted satisfactorily. High rates once established, the tenacious native took full advantage of the position, and it was only when they saw the fleet of "Barbarian steamers" reduced to one-half its original force, that they made material concessions in their demands; and from the 10th of June till the end of July, both in Hankow and Shanghai, Teas were bought at prices which made them a fair merchant's risk, and on the whole a small profit accrued from these transactions.

The lowest point of the Season's market may be fixed at about the time of the few first steamers' arrival in London. Their Teas met with but a poor reception, and although the Trade confirmed the shippers' opinion that the crop was a fairly good one, merchants pressed sales so eagerly that the dealers, who were at best but reluctant buyers, lost heart, and something approaching a panic ensued, which might almost be described as causeless.

Few profits were made, but losses were the general result of first cargoes. Telegraphic advices from home had the effect of retarding shipments, and this, together with the improved position advised from here, with the prospect of a good harvest at home, caused the London market to rally, and the out-turn of all shipments arriving from, say the first week of August till the end of September, may be considered satisfactory. The upshot of this was that telegraphic orders arrived freely, and although it was then evident that supplies must be in excess, buyers were nothing loth. A large general business ensued, driving prices up to a range which paid the natives handsome profits, and has ended in landing us with a visible present excess of more than 9,000,000 lbs. over the total of 1879-80. With an oversupplied market at home and the greater part of the stock held by importers standing to a loss, the prospect of the Spring trade is but a gloomy one in the face of heavy shipments from all quarters.

On the whole, the out-turn of the season has hardly been a good one for importers, although judiciously timed purchases have shown a favourable result.

Green Tea.

The trade in this article is now reduced to comparatively small dimensions; it is kept in few hands and its results can only be guessed at by outsiders. If we might hazard a conjecture, we should say that on the average there has been but small, if any, loss to shippers to England, although it is well known that, with the exception of early shipments, results in America have been eminently unsatisfactory, and cents for taels may now be regarded as the standard value. In sympathy with both consuming markets, prices here have gradually declined throughout the season, and at present stand at about as low a scale as they have for many years.

DELIVERIES

At home throughout the whole season have been on a most generous scale, and it would also seem that the consuming power has not yet been measured; under these circumstances the result of a year like 1880 is disappointing. The Tea Trade *ought* to be one of the safest which a merchant can engage in, and it is to be regretted that the utter absence of cohesion amongst foreign buyers places them so entirely at the mercy of the Chinese. Foreign buyers compete, Chinese sellers combine, and that is the true solution of that grand "Asian mystery" which has so long puzzled importers in London.

At this point it will hardly be out of place to refer once more to the much vexed Taboo question, which simply resolves itself into this: Are Foreigners to be dominated by a Chinese Guild or not?

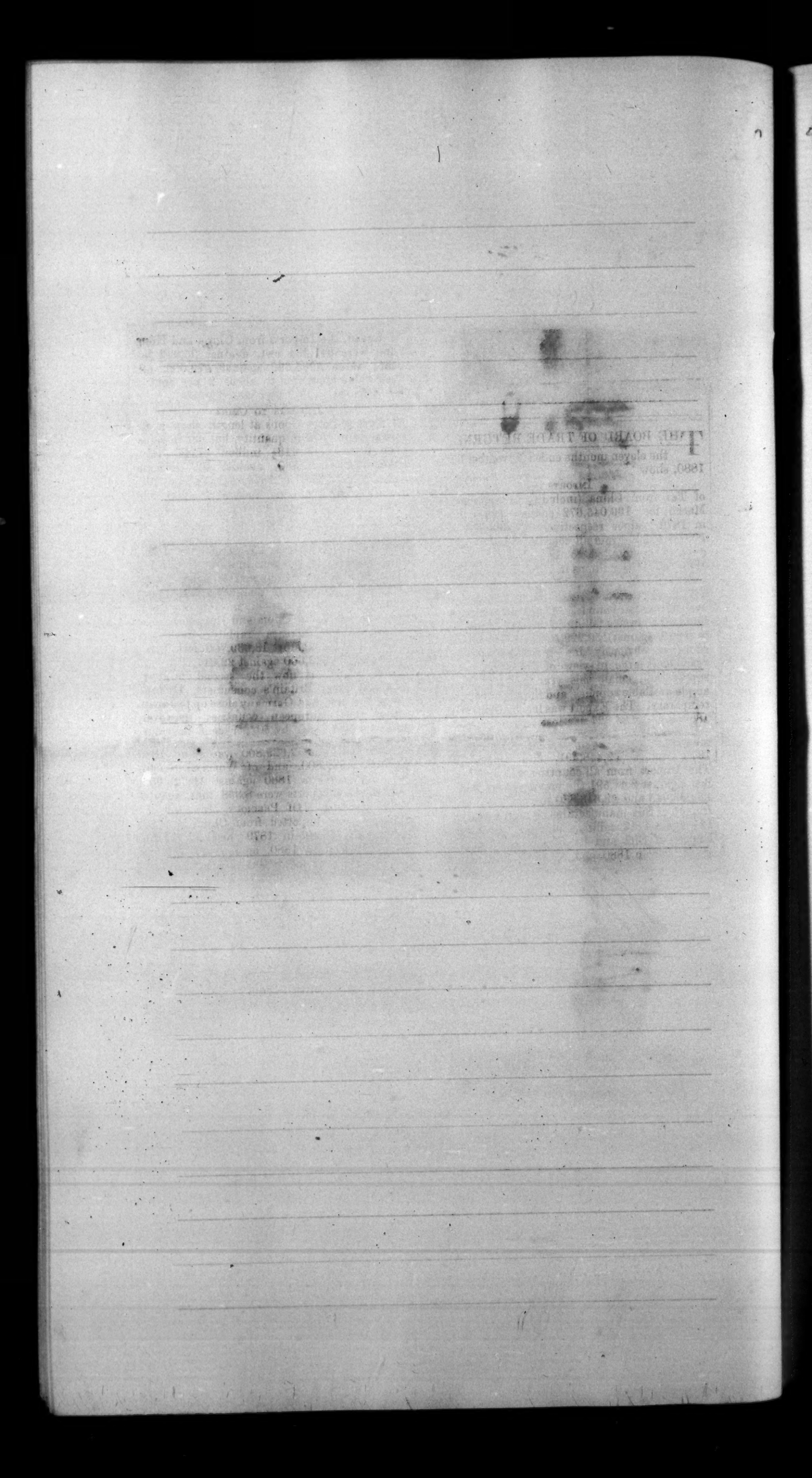
There exists in Shanghai a "nameless something" which can only be described as a "force" powerful as the "Vril of the fabled Coming Race," subtle as the guileless Native's well-beloved Fung Shuey; coming no man knows whence, tending no man can prophecy whither, it seems to influence men's minds. You meet SMITH on the Bund on Monday, and discuss some question with him; SMITH expresses his opinion freely, possibly goes in for virtuous indignation, and you part with the mutual conviction that "It's an awful shame," or something of that sort.

You meet SMITH on Tuesday and naturally re-open the question with him where you left off, but the first thing SMITH says is—"Well you know JONES," &c., &c. You comprehend at once that the "nameless force" has been at work, SMITH's virtuous indignation has already changed to contemplative indifference, and you know well enough that on Wednesday the very same virtuous indignation will be poured out in the opposite direction to what it was two days before.

We will cite one instance of this by placing two paragraphs from our morning contemporary in juxtaposition.—viz:—

N.-C. Daily News, 31 August, 1880.—"And "the common enemy "of all free traders in "China is to be found "in the Guilds."	*N.-C. Daily News*, 24 Dec., 1880.—"To this "the Tea Guild adds "their desire that their "Secretary should be "associated with the "Secretary to the "Chamber, which "seems reasonable "enough."

Comment is superfluous, and we can only wish those interested in the trade a more prosperous year, and to this end we would suggest more united action amongst buyers.



THURSDAY, 3RD FEBRUARY, 1881.

THE BOARD OF TRADE RETURNS for the eleven months ended November 30th, 1880, show

IMPORTS

of TEA from China (including Hongkong and Macao) lbs. 139,045,672 against 122,015,698 in 1879, values respectively £7,668,878 and £7,024,582. From all countries the quantities imported amounted to 181½ million lbs. in 1880, and 159½ millions in 1879, and the values to £10,571,747, and £9,842,237 respectively. The Import from British India amounts to over 39 million pounds. The Home consumption still showed a falling off, being 146,886,192 in 1880, against 150,229,524 in 1879, but the cause is obviously due to clearances last year being large in view of the short visible supply, and small this year in view of the ample available supplies, and they are doubtless temporary. The Export was lbs. 39,062,743 in 1880, against 35,827,254 last year.

Of SILK, the Import from China of Raw was 2,933,648 lbs. in 1880, against 2,469,082 in 1879, values £2,448,491, and £2,096,124. The Import from all countries was 3,897,987 lbs. against 2,44,591 the previous year, values £3,033,945 and £2,[illegible] respectively. The Import of Silk manufactures showed a value of 12½ against 12 millions sterling. The total Export of Silk and its fabrics amounted to £2,613,245 in 1880 and £2,350,882 in 1879.

Of SUGAR, the Imports from China and Hongkong were 341,684 cwt. against 95,848 last year; value £286,696 against £79,096, and their value amounted to about 2 per cent of the total import of Sugar into England.

EXPORTS TO CHINA

of COTTON PIECE GOODS at length show a decrease from 1879 in quantity, but not in value. The figures are 413½ million yards, value £4,854,705 in 1880, against 480 millions, value £4,441,190 in 1879. To Japan, they are 55,720,000 yards, against 55,781,700. The total Export of Cotton Piece Goods to all the world had increased from 3,899 million yards in 1879 to 4,123 in 1880, values from £42,812,770 in 1879 to £53,025,620 in 1880; an increase of 20 per cent in quantity and 11½ per cent in value. Shanghai is again placed third as consumer in quantity and fourth in values, Turkey exceeding her in value. Of YARNS the shipments to China and Hongkong have continued to increase rapidly; they are 17,685,100 lbs. against 13,059,700 last year; to Japan, 25,949,000 against 22,617,700. Of YARNS, Japan is now the second in rank amongst Great Britain's consumers, Holland being the first, and Germany close up to Japan. Those two European countries, however, each surpass Japan by 50 per cent in value. The Export of WOOLLENS and WORSTED MANUFACTURES was 2,629,800 yards in 1880 against 2,579,800, and of WORSTED STUFFS was 18,870,900 in 1880 against 16,723,900. Of LEAD, the exports were 8,358 tons against 5,697 last year. Of PRECIOUS METALS, only £36,007 were imported from China in 1880, against £1,158,405 in 1879; and £1,115,232 were exported in 1880, against £505,954 in 1879. The movements this year continue to be almost entirely in silver. From Japan the quantity of gold imported remains the same as at the end of August, £1,128,585; against £1,021,820 the year before. To British India, the amount of silver sent has been £4,279,497, 1¼ million less than the year before; and on balance about £850,000 gold has been sent there too; whilst in 1879 1¼ million was imported from British India on balance.

The Shanghai Mercury.

THURSDAY, 10TH FEBRUARY, 1881.

1880.

WE CONTINUE our Commercial Retrospect by noticing some of the Sundry Exports.

STRAW BRAID.

Notwithstanding the heavy losses sustained by shippers of this article during the year 1879, the exports for 1880 have again been very large. The quantity shipped from Shanghai we estimate at about piculs 47,400; of which 31,000 has been shipped to England 16,000 to New York, 200 to Lyons, 70 to Hamburg, and 30 to San Francisco.

The Northern Navigation was opened in March and the stock of Tientsin and Chefoo Braids daily increased during March, April, and May; there was a considerable fall in price; and the market was in a very unsatisfactory state. The buyers at Tientsin during the winter had been paying high prices, and those who sold on this market were losers; many of those who shipped home fared worse. In July, August, and the early part of September, there was a decided improvement, a demand set in for all kinds, especially Eastern kinds of fine quality. In the latter end of the September a reaction set in and the demand fell off, but sellers firmly held on, and rather than sell on this market at a loss shipped their goods to Europe and America with a hope of making a profit. The result is yet to be seen. In the early part of November a fair business was done, but since that time the market has been quiet, very little doing, except in fancy kinds.

The past year has been decidedly better for Straw Braid than the one preceding it, and some good profits have been made on some of the better descriptions, whilst on the other hand heavy losses have been the prevailing feature with inferior kinds. The stocks in London and America were very considerable at the end of the year, and as heretofore the supply has been far greater than the demand. The Stocks here at the end of last year were about 2,800 piculs.

HIDES.

The principle feature of the trade in this article during 1880 has been the large export to the United States, as compared with that to London, and the heavy losses made by the Chinese. The market opened in January at Tls. 16 @ 16.50 per picul for good prime selected hides; at these prices Chinese speculators operated largely for some time, and were able to bolster up the market by buying up in the interior all the hides obtainable at the parity of the above quotations, while foreigners, being unable to obtain orders either from Europe or the United States on the basis of these high prices, operated cautiously. In May, prices began to give way, and a steady business at declining rates followed, from that time to the end of December; prices at the close of the year being fully fifteen per cent lower than those ruling in January.

Since the establishment of large Hide Dipping and Preparing Works in Shanghai, under the management of an experienced tanner, the complaints of former years of wormy, warbly, and heated hides are no more heard of either from Europe or the United States.

The Exports to the United States during 1880 are piculs 16,958.60; to London, 387.02; to the Continent 652.90; making a total of piculs 17,998.52.

CAMELS' WOOL.

Prices have been steady during the year, and the demand equal to the supply. There has been a falling off as to quality, and late arrivals were badly cased and inferior.

SHEEP'S WOOL.

The bulk of the business has been in Woosie Wool; the price of which has fluctuated considerably. As to the Northern Wools, prices obtained here appear to be insufficient to bring supplies.

SKIN RUGS.

A large business has been done, and prices have remained particularly steady. Total Exports to Europe and United States were 152,232 rugs; over one third of which were shipped to America.

1880.

IN CONTINUATION of our Commercial Retrospect we now turn our attention to

IMPORTS,

And commence with the most important import into China,

OPIUM.

The year 1880 has been on the whole a fairly good one, both to foreigners and natives. The market fluctuated between Tls. 550 *a* 590 for Malwa and Tls. 440 *a* 475 for Bengal. The native crop has been a good one; this reduced the consumption of Malwa at Hankow and the northern ports; the closing of the smoking shops in this province has for a time curtailed the consumption of Bengal.

Malwa.—The large importations during the autumn of 1879, which were readily taken by the natives at remunerative rates, encouraged foreigners to import largely; the northern ports being closed, the stock continued to increase, and at the end of January it stood at 4100 chests and the price Tls. 570. The Marwarees having disposed of a good portion of their stock at Malwa, refused to part with their drug unless at an advance, which had been duly established there; on the other hand the stock here increased alarmingly, viz: to 6100 chests on the 18th March; and prices declined to Tls. 555, being below laying down prices. About April, the time when the juice is gathered in, the estimate of the crop of 1880 had not been realized, owing to the poppy not yielding the usual quantity of juice. Shipments were reduced, our stock diminished to 4687 chests, and prices improved to Tls. 585 *a* 590. News having been received at the end of May of an abundant native crop, our stock increased to 4906 chests and rates declined to Tls. 575 *a* 570. During the summer, rates ruled very steady and the stock continued to diminish until September.

The first parcel of this year's crop arrived here in the beginning of September, the quality being superior to the previous year's and fetched Tls. 566, not showing any profit to importers owing to its high cost. In October the market declined heavily in India, which brought our market down to Tls. 545; the natives entered the market freely at this price, and bought largely, which again improved the Indian market, importers realizing very remunerative rates; the stock was thus reduced to 2105 chests. On the 28th October rates improved to Tls. 560 for new and Tls. 580 for old, which rate ruled up to the end of the year.

Bengal, continued to rise from Tls. 440 for Patna and 430 for Benares, and about the month of April reached to Tls. 470 *a* 475 for Patna and Tls. 455 for Benares. The stock, which stood at 2200 chests in January, continued at the same figure, being in the hands of foreigners; the Chinese having seen rates as low as Tls. 390 were not partial to this rise, and purchased only for their immediate use; the closing of the smoking shops at the same time affecting the consumption, rates began to decline until Tls. 435 for Patna and Tls. 430 for Benares were touched in October and the stock reduced to 800 chests. Better news arrived from Calcutta and Hongkong, and our rates improved again to Tls. 480 for Patna and Tls. 485 for Benares at the end of the year, with a stock of only 490 chests. Benares has been more used by the consumers lately owing to its cheapness and better weight than Patna; and has now attained a higher standing in the market than Patna, owing to its suitableness for mixing with the native drug. The grievance of the drug turning out "chop dollar?" (moth eaten skins) continued during the year and it is to be hoped Her Majesty's Indian Government will remedy this evil with the least possible delay.

1880.

CONTINUING OUR RETROSPECT of Imports, we proceed with

PIECE GOODS.

The past year cannot be called an unprosperous one for the trade. Importers on the whole must have done fairly well, in spite of the large supplies that were shipped from England without much justification for the increase that for a time was a feature of the Board of Trade Returns over the year 1879. Shippers from England as a rule fail to understand the condition of the China trade in imports of goods. Stocks are allowed to run down to a low point in the interior, until Manchester fabrics appear to be cheap in the eyes of the dealers. Then, a large business is done for a year or two, and whether prices rise or fall, business is slack for a long time after. If prices rise in Manchester and Shanghai, they do not follow them in the interior of China with rapidity, so the dealers are cautious; if they fall the dealers are still more cautious, as above all things they detest what foreign commercial slang terms "realizing a loss;" and they can wait, always wait; their customers will wear out their old clothes meanwhile. Importers, however, are always sanguine that an increase of consumption will be followed by a further increase of consumption; so last year, imports increased, deliveries fell off, and stocks increased. In the middle of April stocks were, of Gray Shirtings, 1,576,000 pieces against 790,900 at the same time in 1879, and 792,414 at the end of the year. The stock of T-Cloth then was a little less than in 1879, when there was a large accumulation of the fabric; but had increased from 486,000 pieces on 1st January 1880 to 605,900 on the 18th April; the stock of T-Cloth continued to increase till in 23rd November it culminated in 1,246,900 pieces, but left off at 1,200,000 at the end of the year. The total imports of T-Cloth were 3,167,273 pieces; the largest known since 1878, when they were 4,656,170, and 1871, when they were 3,659,500 pieces. The consumption was 2,964,859 pieces, a trifle under the average of the last twelve years, which is 2,500,000 pieces. Deliveries of all kinds of Drills decreased, particularly American; the latter not having been in supply, the imports falling off from 530,761 in 1879 to 184,888 in 1880; at the end of the year, therefore, there was hardly any stock of American Drills. The imports of English and Dutch together amounted to 749,486 pieces, an increase over the previous year of a quarter of a million pieces, but the deliveries fell off to 513,847, a decrease of 15 per cent; stocks therefore were 26,700 pieces at the end of the year against 14,600 at which they started. It was much the same in proportion with Jeans; the imports of English and Dutch largely exceeded the deliveries, and stocks increased from 26,500 pieces at the beginning to 158,400 pieces at the end of the year, the imports having been 329,564 pieces against deliveries 182,968. Of American the imports were 53,450, the deliveries 41,481, and the stock increased from 200 pieces to 12,200, at which it closed. English Sheetings were largely imported, to the extent of 196,608 pieces against 69,554 in 1879, but the deliveries progressed nearly in proportion from 62,235 in 1879 to 142,433 in the year just concluded, whilst the stock increased from 25,200 to 72,300. In American Sheetings and Continentals a large business was done, 676,081 pieces were imported, a larger importation than in the previous year by 40,000 pieces, whilst deliveries fell off by double as much, being 588,014 in 1880 against 664,283 the year before, stocks consequently increased from 76,300 to 153,100, of which it would appear about 105,000 are Continentals. The total deliveries of all these goods, including White Shirtings besides, were 10½ million pieces in 1880 against 11½ in 1879, 9 million in 1878, $8\frac{6}{10}$ millions in 1877; so that the trade shows a steady increase, if a falling off from the exceptional year 1879. This falling off is partly to be accounted for by a restriction of re-exports to Japan, and partly by a difficulty of finding sufficient tonnage to Tientsin; since during the latter half of the year the China Merchant Company's steamers were engaged in carrying troops, or rather raw levies, to the North, to prepare for an anticipated war with Russia. Otherwise, war's alarms did not interfere much with trade, since the Chinese people did not believe very profoundly in the probability of a conflict between the two powers. The demand for goods at the end of the year, after the Tientsin season was closed, showed that Chinese traders did not believe in the bellicose intentions of their rulers, Manchoos or Chinese.

(To be continued.)

Shanghai China.

Inclosure No. 1.

With dispatch No. 161,
to the
State Department
Washington D.C.

Extract of Trade
1880

Chris Olivo

File Shanghai.

Washington. February 22nd 1881.

See instruction to General Denny April 7, 1881

Honorable William H. Evarts.

Pa pa pa



Sir.

I beg leave to present to you for your information and for such action as may be appropriate the following facts.

In 1874-75, while in charge of the Consulate General at Shanghai I procured the erection there of certain buildings as follows.

a A house suitably arranged for the business of the Consulate General. containing general rooms, a Court room, and offices for the Interpreter. the Marshal the post office &c.

b A residence for the Consul general.

c A prison for use by the Consulates in China, as provided by law.

These several structures are within one inclosing wall, and occupy an entire block in the American settlement. They front upon the river, are conveniently situated. and in all respects are well devised, well constructed, dignified and adapted to the requirements of the Consulate General,

I was able to so arrange that the rent of the prison fee within the amount appropriated

beg

by Congress, and that of the office and residence
did not exceed the allowances for office rent, co
&c., with fifty per centum added. In other
words the Government was asked to pay the
just rent in full, and, in consideration of a
standing rule of the Department, two thirds
the sum of the rents of the residence and
office, and this rule any department by which
the accounts were settled as their bases.

The plans and elevations of the several
buildings with ground plans, and a copy of
my agreement with the landlord, were submitted
by me to the Department and are doubtless on
file.

Upon reference to this agreement you will
see that the landlord bound himself to put
up the buildings according to my plans &c, and
I bound myself to rent them from him for
a period of five years. The leases executed under
this agreement I submit herewith.

I was moved to have this work done
by my desire to see the Consulate General suitably
provided for. I did not doubt then and have
never since doubted that the Government would
appreciate my efforts, and that the establishment
so provided would be permanently occupied
for the purposes of the Government.

During the five years which have elapsed
since the buildings were completed they have be

been contemporaneously used by successive incumbents of the office, and the amounts due from the Government to me as lessee from the Proprietors, with some small abatement in the case of the post-office have been regularly paid. The residence has not been occupied as all Consular or some offices having no families have not needed it. In such cases I have made the best disposition of it possible under the circumstances.

The present incumbent, Mr Denny, although using the whole property, holds that the Government should pay the whole rent, and that he cannot afford to pay any part of it, nor does he ask from or pay any part of the rent. For the time being I am receiving from him and the owner paid by the Government, and I am paying there one the original landlord and also the amount of the rent of the residence. The loss to me is more than $1000 a year.

I have submitted to their consideration pending reference again, because the property at large is needed by the purposes of the Consular General, and my loss would be greater if it should be vacated by the Government. I could hardly expect to find another tenant for the present, at any rate, the rental of which is about $1500 a year, and I do not know how long the other buildings might remain vacant.

Considering the magnitude of our interests at Shanghai, and the increased requirements of

of Her office Here, I would seem wish to address Congress to provide for the removal of the present question in full, I beg leave Here for to ask you to place Her matter before Her proper Counsellors, of Her course shall recommend such steps, as called for by all Her circumstances.

In any case however, it would seem that Her Enemy has misconceived Her law officers Circular result, and that he has no right to attempt to restrict the Government to pay Her rent of Her present quarters, I beg leave Here further to submit Her part of Her case therein in order that I may be able to reach an equitable adjustment with Him, and that nothing may be done in violation of law,

I enclose a set of unsigned vouchers such as those which are given to Her Enemy for Her amount of Her rent paid, I enclose also a copy of a letter from him himself dated June 4th 1880 which will explain his view of Her case more perfectly.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obed. servant

Geo. D. Howard

Copy of voucher

Exhibit 1 "The United States Consulate General
Dr. to Hon. Geo. F. Seward.

1880.
30th Sept. For rent of the U. S. A. Jail for the quarter
Commencing 1st July and ended 30th Sept, 1880. Mex $372.22

Received payment
for his attorney."

Exhibit 2

"Shanghai, 30th Sept. 1880.

Received of O. N. Denny Esquire United States Consul General at Shanghai, the sum of Two Hundred & Fifty Mex. Dollars, in full for rent for the quarter ending this day of the U. S. Consular building which is devoted solely to the business of the Consulate,

Received payment
for his attorney.

Exhibit 3,

The United States Consulate General
Dr. to the Hon. Geo. F. Seward.

1880
30th Sept. For rent of the U. S. A. Court, for the quarter
Commencing 1st July and ended 30th Sept 1880 Mex. 208.77

Received payment
for his attorney.

Exhibit 4,

The United States Consulate General
Dr. to the Hon Geo. F. Seward.

1880
30th Sept. For rent of the U. S. A. Post Office for the quarter
Commencing 1st July. and ended 30th Sept, 1880. Mex 50.00

Received payment,

for his attorney.

Copy of letter

United States Consulate General.
Shanghae, June 4th 1880.

Dear Mr Seward,

I am in receipt of the Department's despatch in answer to the telegram I sent on the 1st of April, concerning the rent of this Consular residence, a copy of which I enclose, which will explain itself. When the Dept refuses to allow any greater sum than the present allowance for the rent of these premises and which it regrets that they cannot be retained for the purposes and uses for which they were designed and erected, yet it gives me the privilege of using the full sum of the present allowance if necessary to secure other Consular premises, As I told you when in Shanghae I shall greatly regret to make the change and will only do so in self defence, My Consular experience so far has left me considerably in debt, and from this on I must at least live within the salary. That salary being much lower than it ought to be I cannot appropriate any portion of it for rent of residence, I hoped if I was in Washington you might be able to arrange for the retention of these premises for the future use of the Government, As I told you Mr Bailey has already forcibly represented the matter both to the Dept, I have just finished dispatching the matter to the Dept though also will write you also.

Will leave here on the morning of the 6th inst for an official visit up the Yangtsze, and will be absent about 15 days, upon my return I will expect your

Answer

Answer which will settle the question so far as I am concerned.

Very big Yours
O. H. Denny.

This Deed made this nineteenth day of January A.D. 1876 between David Reid at present residing in England (and hereinafter called the Lessor) of the one part and George F. Seward at present residing at Shanghai (and hereinafter called the Lessee) of the other part, -

Witnesseth that in consideration of the rents and covenants hereinafter reserved and contained the said Lessor doth hereby demise and lease unto the said Lessee all that dwelling house, offices, jail, outhouses, garden and premises with their appurtenances now erected on the land described in Title Deed No. 311, United States Consular General Shanghai, the whole of the demised premises being bounded as follows, - North by the Whangpoo Road, East by the Ning Kong road, South by the North Yangtsze road, and West by the Woochang road, - together with all ways and lights, sewers, water-courses, rights, privileges, easements and appurtenances to the said demised premises belonging or usually enjoyed therewith.

To Hold the said premises with their appurtenances unto the said Lessee, his Executors, Administrators or Assigns for the terms and at the rates hereinafter provided, to wit:- the lease of the jail and offices commenced

on

on the 10th day of June last past, and expires on the 31st day of December 1885; and the lease of the house commenced on the 1st day of October last past and expires on the 31st day of December 1885. For the jail One Thousand and Ninety Four Taels 32/100 shall be paid; and for the offices and house Taels Two Thousand Two Hundred and Sixty Four 92/100 for each year and in proportion for any part of a year.

Such rents shall be paid in Mexican Dollars at the agreed rate of Seventy Three Taels and Five Mace for each One Hundred Dollars, say One Thousand Four Hundred and Eighty Eight and Eighty eight cents per Annum for the jail, and Three Thousand and Eighty One 52/100 Dollars for the offices and house, and shall be payable quarterly on or before the 15th of each month following the quarters for which rent shall be due and owing without any deduction or abatement whatever. And the said Lessee doth hereby for himself and his Assigns Covenant to and with the said Lessor, his Executors, Administrators and Assigns that the said Lessee and his Assigns shall and will well and truly pay or cause to be paid to the said Lessor or his Assigns the rent hereby reserved at the times and in the manner aforesaid.

And it is hereby further agreed that the said

Lessee shall not assign this lease without the consent of the Lessor. And the said Lessee shall not make any alterations whatsoever in the external plan or elevation of the said dwelling house, offices, jail or buildings or either without the written consent of the said Lessor or his Assigns and the said Lessee or his Assigns shall bear and pay all rates, taxes and assessments whatsoever which are now, or which may during the said term be legally chargeable against the said dwelling house, offices and jail and premises (the land taxes levied by the Chinese and Municipal governments only excepted.)

And the said Lessee doth hereby for himself and his Assigns Covenant with the said Lessor and his Assigns that the said Lessee and his Assigns shall and will during the Continuance of the said term maintain and keep, and at the expiration or sooner determination of the said term surrender and deliver up unto the said Lessor or his Assigns the said dwelling house, offices, jail and premises in good plight and condition (reasonable wear and tear and damage by fire, earthquake, flood, typhoon, tempest or other grave effect of the elements excepted.)

And it is hereby agreed that if the rent hereby

hereby reserved shall be unpaid by the space of fifteen days next over or after any or either of the said days of payment thereof or in case of any breach or non-observance or non-performance of any or either of the stipulations or agreements herein contained on the part of the said Lessee or his Assigns to be paid observed and performed it shall be lawful for the said Lessor or his Assigns into and upon the said dwelling house, offices, jail and premises hereby demised or intended so to be or any part thereof in the name of the whole peaceably and quietly to re-enter and the same to have again retain re-possess and enjoy as if this lease had never been made, and the said Lessee or his Assigns and all other tenants and occupiers of the buildings and premises thereout to expel, put out, and remove anything herein contained to the contrary notwithstanding.

Provided that the power of re-entry hereinbefore given shall not be construed to prevent or hinder the said Lessor or his Assigns from recovering or enforcing payment of any rent in arrear by any means whereby the same is lawfully recoverable; that the said Lessor or his Assigns, or his or their Agent, or Surveyor, for the time being with or without workmen shall freely at all reasonable times during the said term be at liberty to enter upon

upon the said premises to inspect the same and view their state of repair, and that the said Lessee and his Assigns shall not store or suffer to be stored in the said house or buildings or upon any part of the said premises any Combustible or other hazardous article whereby the insurance of the said houses, buildings or other the premises hereby demised may be invalidated or in any manner injuriously affected; and the said Lessor doth hereby for himself and his Assigns Covenant to and with the said Lessee and his Assigns that they performing and observing all the Covenants herein Contained may hold and enjoy the said premises during the said term without any interruption by the said Lessee or his Assigns or any person or persons lawfully claiming through or under them or either of them, including the occupation of the said lot and the buildings thereupon and the unobstructed access to the streets on the several sides and the river Whanganui in front which latter frontage beyond or outside of and including the new road or street (North Gonglass Road) shall not be sold, or let or assigned to any person or persons Corporation or body whatsoever, but shall be held as it now is for the benefit and enjoyment of the Lessee and his

Assigns

for the term of this Lease. And it is hereby further agreed that in Case the said dwelling house, offices, yard and buildings or either of them or premises hereby demised or any part of them shall during the said term be destroyed or rendered uninhabitable by fire, earthquake, typhoon, tempest, flood or other grave effect of the elements or other unavoidable Cause the rent hereby reserved shall be abated or suspended until the said premises shall be rebuilt or made fit for the habitation of the Lessee and his Assigns; and that the said Lessor or his Assigns shall forthwith at their expense with proper and Convenient speed Cause the said dwelling house, buildings, premises or such portion thereof as may have been damaged or destroyed to be repaired or rebuilt in such manner that the buildings and premises may be as good and Commodious in all respects as they were before such destruction or damage happened.

And it is hereby further agreed that the said Lessor shall keep and preserve the external parts of the said buildings and the said walls and drains in a good state of preservation and appearance.

And it is further understood that the flag-staff now standing on the said premises is the property

property of the United States Government and may at any time be removed by the representatives of that Government without let or hindrance and whether or not default shall have been made by the Lessee or his Assigns in the performance of his Covenants under this Lease.

In Witness whereof the said parties to these presents have hereunto set their hands and seals at Shanghai this Nineteenth day of January A.D. 1870.

ned sealed and delivered by
within named Lessor in the
esence of
(signed) F. Macdonald

(signed) David Reid
per his Attorney (seal)
J. B. Manson

igned. sealed and delivered by
within named Lessee in the
esence of
signed) Egbert Swesen

(signed) George. F. Seward
per his Attorney. (seal)
Geo. F. W. Carnie

Turn over

Note. The Lessee agrees to pay the Municipal house or rental tax and to collect the same, with the rents hereinbefore reserved, from the Lessee. This tax is now 6 p/c on 1 Year Value, say 96 Tals a year and the amount to be so collected shall be made more or less as the Municipal taxation of the premises shall be more or less.

As no tax is now charged upon the jail, the whole amount of 96 Tals is to be added to the item for rent of the office and residence buildings.

Payments of taxes to begin with the 1st quarter of 18-76. The taxes payable at 73 5.

(Signed) David Reid
per his Attorney.
J. B. Hanson.

(Signed) George F. Seward
per his Attorney.
Geo. J. W. Carrie.

Ex. Chinese Premises
Y. M. C. Rental to Govt.

Shanghai

Rec'd March 24/81

Blank No. 3.

No. 612 My | 741 | 6.40 a | CABLE MESSAGE. | Wood

THE WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH COMPANY.

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Check.

A. R. BREWER, Secretary. NORVIN GREEN, President.

NORTHERN DIV. FEB 26 1881 TELEGRAPH

Evarts Washington

Received at Washn DC 4 am Feby 26 1881

Mangum Dentsin died

Denny

Shanghai

Coq

No 6

Mr. Wood.

No. 162] July 26, 1881 *United States Consulate General at Shanghai,*

Rec'd Aug 22/81

Mr. Denny, *Consul General.* *to the State Department,*

Subject:— Receipt of dispatches &c

ABSTRACT OF CONTENTS.

No. 162

United States Consulate General,

Shanghai, July 26th 1881

Hon. Charles Payson

Third assistant Secretary of State,

Washington, D.C.

Sir,

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your dispatches nos. 51. 52. and 53 the last dated 13th. January 1881. also circulars dated Dec'r. 1880 and Jany 4. 1881. respectively and. one copy of Register of the Department of State corrected to Dec. 1880.

I am. Sir.

Your obedient servant

O. N. Denny

Consul General